11th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

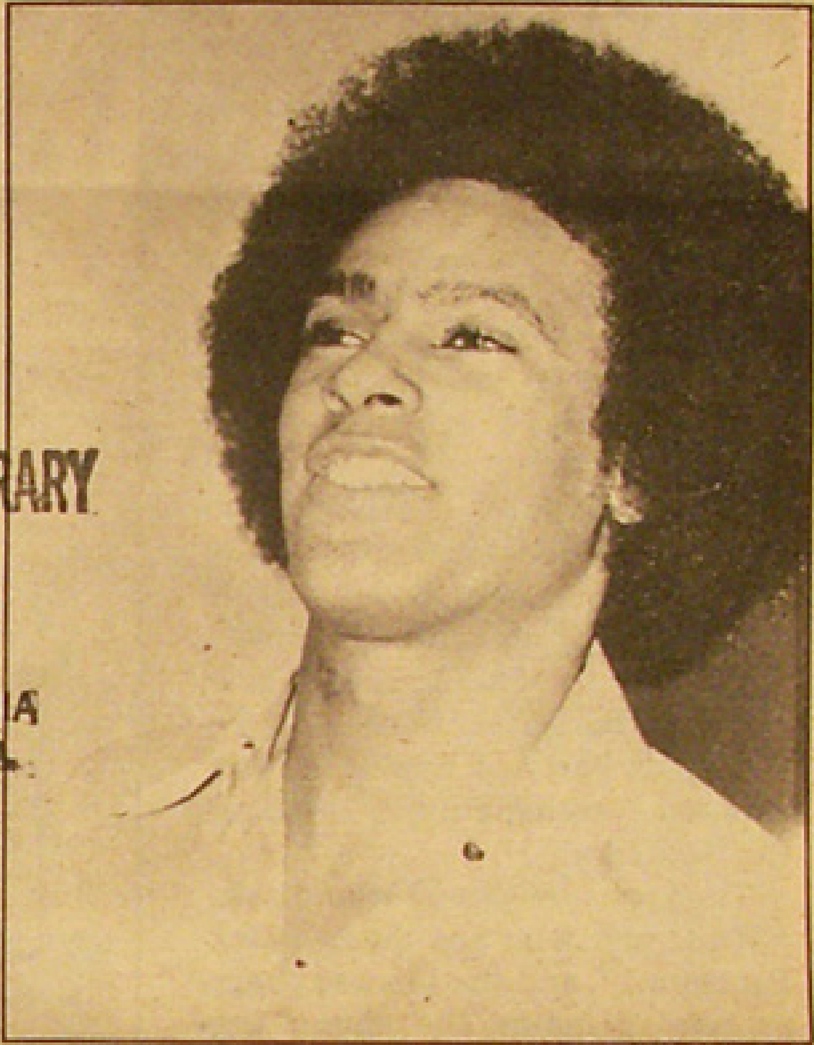
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

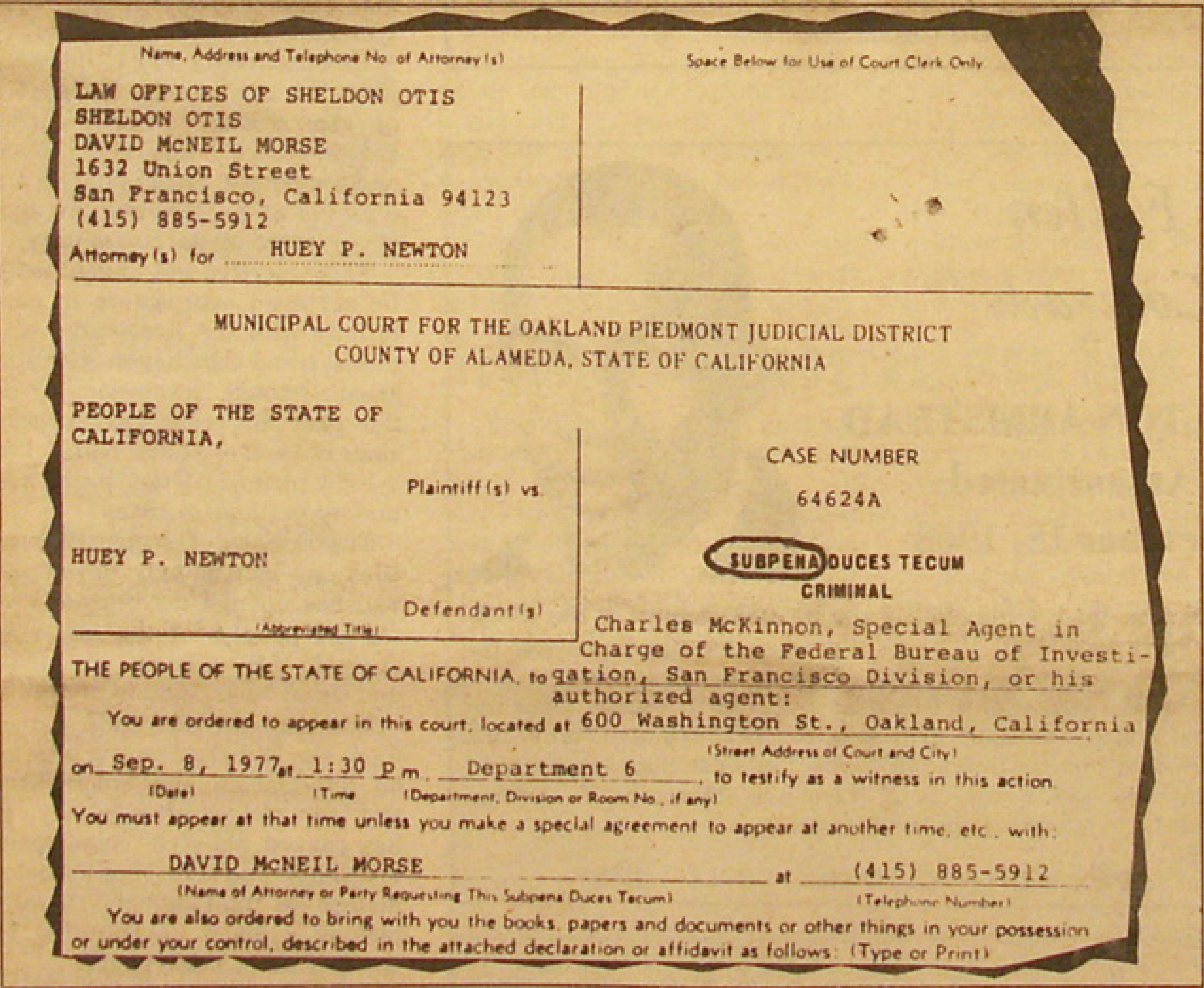
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Subpoenas Quashed, Appeal Filed

JUDGE AGAIN DENIES HUEY P. NEWTON ACCESS TO F.B.I., C.I.A. FILES





Name, Address and Telephone No. of Attorney(s) — Space Below for Use of Court Clerk Only

LAW OFFICES OF SHELDON OTIS
SHELDON OTIS
DAVID McNEIL MORSE
1632 Union Street
San Francisco, California 94123
(415) 885-5912
Attorney(s) for HUEY P. NEWTON

MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE OAKLAND PIEDMONT JUDICIAL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Plaintiff(s) vs.

HUEY P. NEWTON
Defendant(s)
(Abbreviated Title)

CASE NUMBER
64624A

SUBPENA DUCES TECUM
CRIMINAL

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, to Charles McKinnon, Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, San Francisco Division, or his authorized agent:

You are ordered to appear in this court, located at 600 Washington St., Oakland, California (Street Address of Court and City)

on Sep. 8, 1977 at 1:30 p.m. Department 6, to testify as a witness in this action.
(Date) (Time) (Department, Division or Room No., if any)

You must appear at that time unless you make a special agreement to appear at another time, etc., with:

DAVID McNEIL MORSE at (415) 885-5912
(Name of Attorney or Party Requesting This Subpena Duces Tecum) (Telephone Number)

You are also ordered to bring with you the books, papers and documents or other things in your possession or under your control, described in the attached declaration or affidavit as follows: (Type or Print)

Subpoena demanding San Francisco FBI head Charles McKinnon to hand over files disclosing frame-up of BPP President HUEY NEWTON. Attorneys for the BPP founder recently filed a motion seeking to overturn a Municipal Court order denying access to FBI, CIA and other federal government files.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Attorneys for Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton filed a motion in Alameda County Superior Court last week seeking to overturn a municipal court order denying the recently returned Black community leader access to FBI, CIA and other federal government files considered essential to his defense in the frame-up criminal proceedings here.

The petition to Superior Court comes in the face of repeated refusals by Municipal Court Judge Courtland Arne to order the government to hand over the files, detailing the 11-year-long federal police war against the Black Panther Party, despite their clear and obvious bearing on Huey's case.

Meanwhile, in Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court, attorney Sheldon Otis, Huey's chief counsel in the current proceedings, succeeded in obtaining a continuance of the preliminary hearing from its scheduled October 14 date to Monday, October 24.

At a brief, 30-minute hearing last Tuesday, October 11, Otis, his voice raised, visibly angered, argued that Assistant District Attorney Tom Orloff was "playing games" with the judge's previous order that the prosecution turn over the last known addresses of all witnesses they intended to call, thus hampering his preparations for the preliminary hearing.

"I think the public would insist that we not engage in 'assembly-line justice,' Otis said in

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CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION
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OAKLAND, CALIF. 94621

Editorial

A PARTY OF THE PEOPLE

On the one hand, 11 years is a long time, on the other hand, it's so short a time. . .with still so far to go.

But despite the feeling that it was only yesterday, in fact it was 11 years ago, on October 15, 1966, that Huey P. Newton seized the historical moment — consciously, willfully, perhaps not aware of all its implications, but as sure of his move as he was of the reflex of a beating human heart — to found the Black Panther Party, a Party of the People, a Party of new form and content, anticipating, molding the New Day.

Then, as now, some would ask, "Well, just who are these Black Panthers?" and the answer then, as now, remains the same: the Black Panthers are you and I, us, united together, the orphans of the Slave Trade, the children of Oppression, the parents of Freedom.

The program and platform: Service to the People.

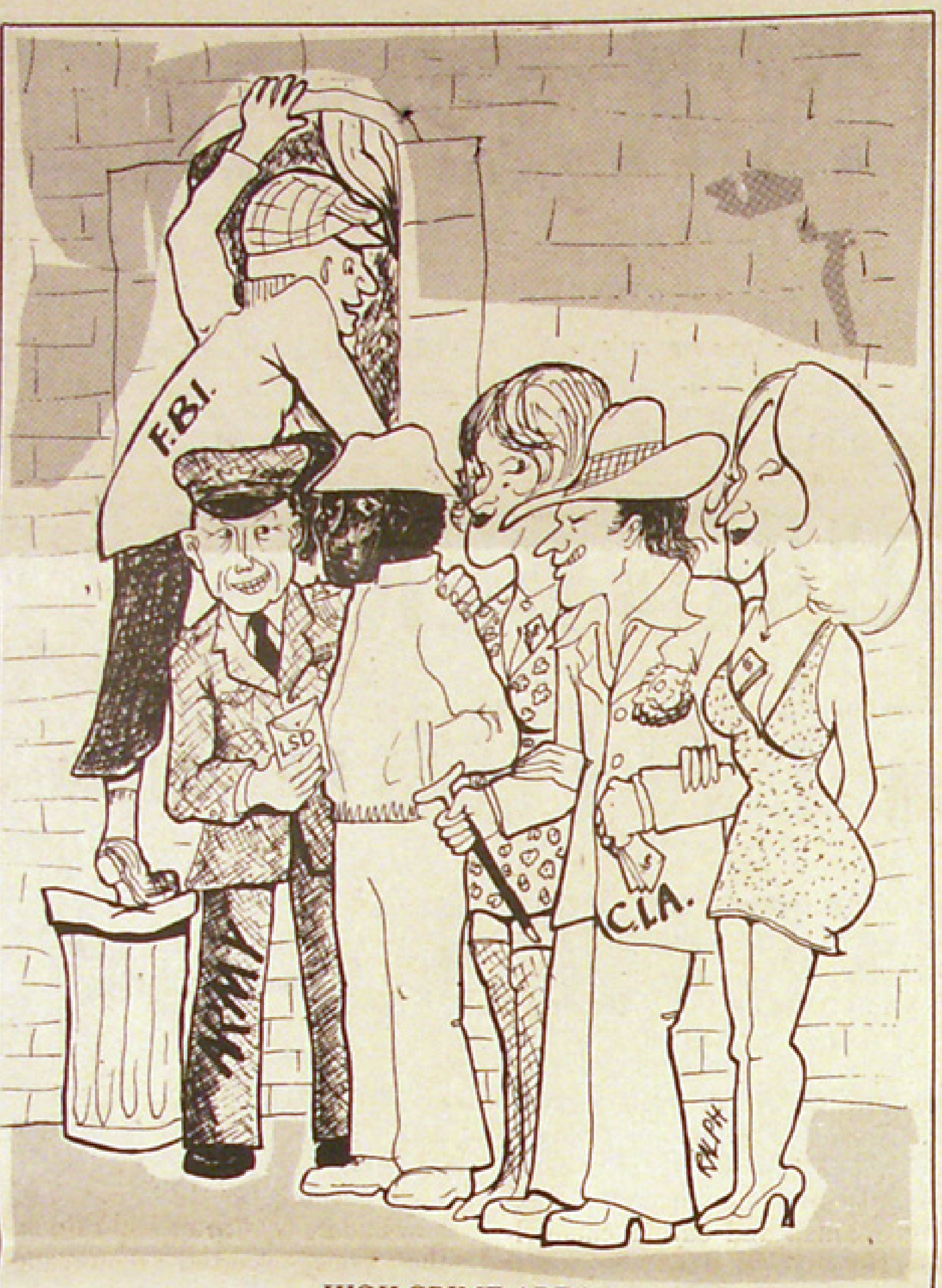
The goal: All Power to the People.

From the beginning, to the conclusion, throughout and in between, the focus, the intent of the Black Panther Party has been the uplifting of our People, of ourselves — call it "raising of consciousness," call it "community-building," call it, as our late Field Marshal George Jackson once did, "the creation of an infrastructure capable of fielding a people's army" — to break the unremitting, unyielding chains of racist and capitalist domination, to achieve our human dignity, the right of all to live and breathe as they see fit in this fleeting, beautiful experience called Life.

And this they called dangerous and militant, such notions of Freedom and Liberation. And for this the Party came/comes under constant attack.

But — though there really are no but's about it — through it all the Black Panther Party has somehow survived, and by the Will of the People shall continue to grow and flourish, expanding upon a solitary base to create the solidarity of our hearts' desires.

I am We, and We are One, and We will Win, forever.□



HIGH CRIME AREA

Fallen Comrade



WELTON ARMSTEAD Assassinated: October 15, 1968

Welton Armstead, a member of the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party, was only 17 years old when he was murdered by Seattle police on October 15, 1968. Welton was shot down in the backyard of the house of a friend as he tried to escape from an unjustified police manhunt. Armed with a rifle borrowed from his friend, Welton bravely defended himself against the police attack before he was cut down. Long Live the Memory of Welton Armstead! Long Live the People's Struggle!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

Committee For Justice For Huey P. Newton And The Black Panther Party Offices:

East Oakland
9502 E. 14th Street
635-8037

Berkeley
3126 Shattuck Avenue
841-2066

COMMENT

"The Victory Of Vietnam Is A Victory Of The World's Peoples"

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam assumed its proper place at the United Nations on September 20, after international pressure forced the U.S. to drop its veto of Vietnam's admission.

Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nguyen Van Trinh addressed the U.N. General Assembly September 21. Following are excerpts from his speech, reprinted from the Guardian *newspaper.*

The victory of Vietnam is also a victory of the common struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism, for independence and for freedom.

The victory of Vietnam demonstrates this shining truth of our times: that a nation, however small, provided it is closely united and determined to fight according to a correct line and provided that it enjoys the sympathy and support of progressive mankind, is wholly capable of defeating all aggressors.

No reactionary force, however powerful, can prevent the peoples of the worlds from securing independence, freedom, peace and happiness. Such is the *raison d'etre* of all peoples and the goal of our international community.

This objective will undoubtedly be achieved everywhere in conformity with the irresistible historical trend that began with the great October revolution. Over the past 60 years, particularly since the end of World War II, the overall picture of the world has undergone deep changes.

The system of socialist countries has increasingly developed and has opened the correct way for the peoples of the world to struggle for national liberation and social emancipation.

The national liberation movement has launched strong attacks on imperialism and colonialism and won victory after victory. It has caused old-style colonialism to collapse and is driving neocolonialism to total defeat, thereby making a major contribution to the defense of world peace.

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THE BLACK PANTHER
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UNDER PRESSURE, PRESIDENT VISITS URBAN WASTELAND

SOUTH BRONX GREETS CARTER: "SEND US MONEY", "GIVE US JOBS"

(New York, N.Y.) - Cries of *"Send us money"* and *"Give me a job, man"* greeted Jimmy Carter as he toured the unrestored Corona Park section of the South Bronx here last week, where burned out tenements line rubble-strewn streets. The President didn't reply.

Carter's 75-minute excursion, an experience he later said he found "sobering," was viewed by many as a not-so-subtle reaction to mounting clamor from critics in Black and poor communities across the country that the President divise a comprehensive urban policy to halt the devastation and decay.

Standing with Housing and Urban Development Secretary Pat Harris and outgoing Mayor Abraham Beame in a vacant lot so littered with abandoned and broken building materials that Beame tripped and nearly fell, Carter said he wanted the heads of the Cabinet departments that would be involved to get together to draft a joint rehabilitation plan for the area.

But even this pledge was treated with skepticism and scorn by both a South Bronx Democratic congressman, who said Carter's tour "was trying to sidetrack attention," and other New York City officials who said they had submitted just such a plan over one year ago.

"It was an historic visit, no doubt about it, and he got a hell of a lot of publicity, but what happens now?" cynically said Congressman Armando Monthano, a politician canny enough as representative of the South Bronx for the past 20 years.

"I've seen them all come through here," Monthano said. "Mayors, governors. Carter can't touch Nelson Rockefeller — he used to come through speaking Spanish and eating cuchifritos. He was best at it."

Monthano insisted that if the President really cared deeply about the blighted urban landscape that makes up the South Bronx he would have developed a new urban policy plan before, not after, the visit.

Besides, "He didn't see all sorts of things he needs to know if he really cares about this area," Monthano said to back his point.

"I particularly wanted to see how bad it is," Carter had said as *the police-escorted motorcade* journeyed north from the U.N. enclave on Manhattan's East Side. Yet when invited inside a HUD development project, Carter "pleaded" lack of time.

Something else Carter didn't see Representative Monthano pointed out was the flat field of broken bricks, rocks and fencing that was formerly a large wholesale meat and factory area. As part of the Bronxchester Area Development project, fully *a quarter-mile was bulldozed to create an "ideal" Model Cities* type redevelopment.

In real life, the South Bronx community, a quilt-like wasteland sectioned off with Black, Puerto Rican and poor White neighborhoods, lost its factory jobs, received no new housing, and is worse off than before the government plan went into effect.

When President JIMMY CARTER visited the depressed South-Bronx, he was faced with demands for relief from area residents.







ANTONIO FIGUERO CORDERO

Puerto Rican Nationalist Given Clemency After 23 Years In Prison

(San Juan, Puerto Rico) - Puerto Rican nationalist Andres Figuero Cordero, dying of cancer, arrived home here last week after his release from 23 years of confinement in federal prison, telling a crowd of thousands that the island's independence has to be won "with a bullet."

Cordero and three other nationalists — Rafael Cancel Miranda, Lolita Lebron and Irving Flores — were imprisoned for launching an armed attack on the House of Representatives on March 1, 1954.

Cordero, 52, is suffering from terminal lung cancer and pneumonia. His sentence of 25 to 75 years was cut short when he

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

Reactionary Congressmen Seek Young's Impeachment

(Washington, D.C.) - Charging that he has "aligned himself with world revolutionary forces," 10 right-wing members of Congress last week introduced a resolution calling for the impeachment of U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young.

The Congressional impeachment drive is being led by Congressman Larry McDonald, a Democrat of Georgia. A member of the reactionary John Birch Society, McDonald told reporters at a press conference here last week that Young has made "racist" remarks and has "obviously" committed the "high crimes and misdemeanors" required by the Constitution to bring articles of impeachment.

Idaho Republican Congressman Steven Symms, one of the signers of the 21-point impeachment resolution, said, "I told him (McDonald) I'd go along with him" but that there "is not much hope it (the resolution) would pass."

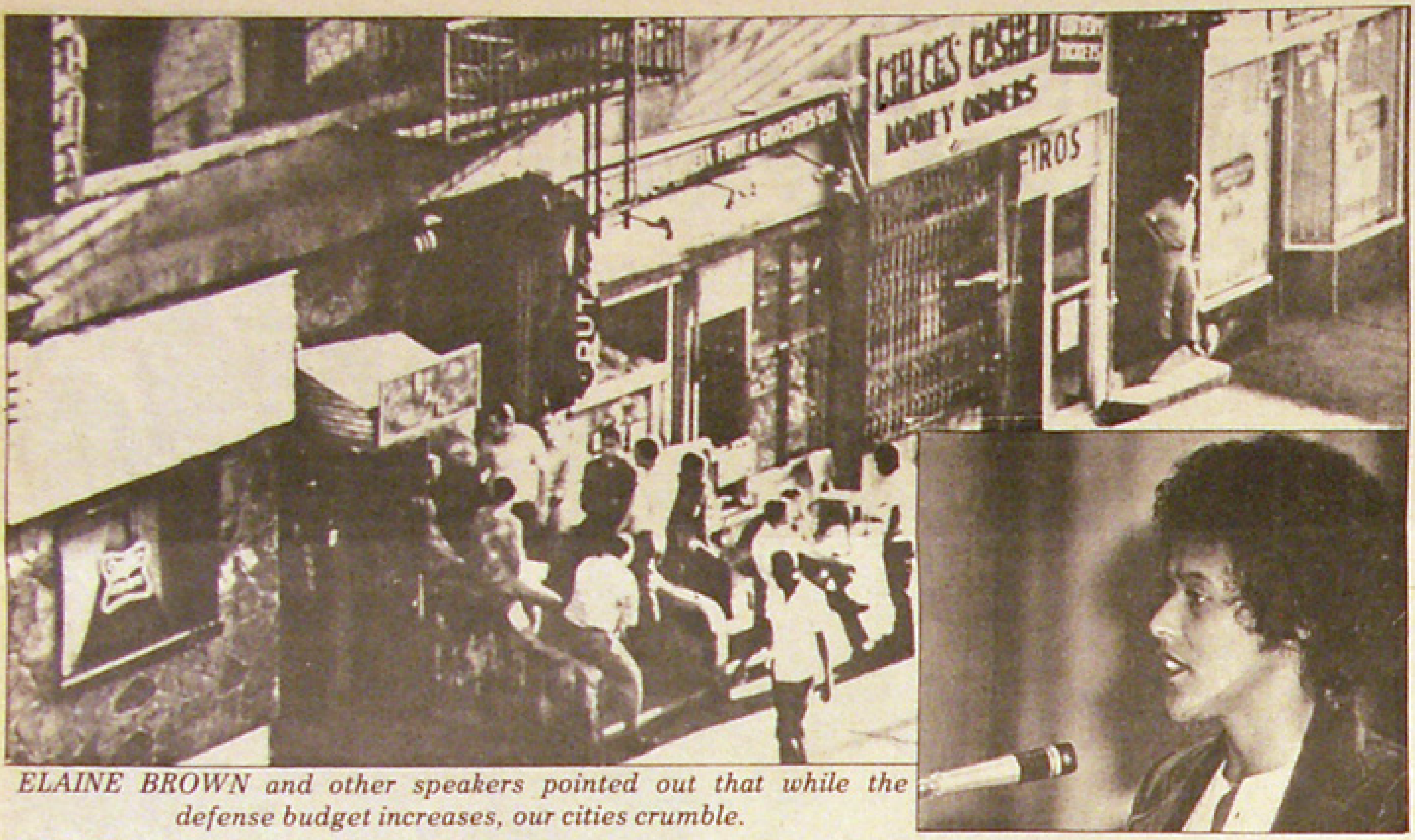
Symms said the effort to oust Young, the first Black American to serve as U.N. ambassador, is being done to "dramatize the wrong-headedness of the [Jimmy] Carter foreign policy."

Even McDonald gave indications that he does not expect the resolution to pass. Questioned closely by reporters, he said defensively as he rushed away from the press conference, "I don't mind you shooting down something that's in the air, but let's get it in the air first."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27



ANDREW YOUNG speaking in San Francisco during recent Bay Area visit.



ELAINE BROWN and other speakers pointed out that while the defense budget increases, our cities crumble.

MAYOR LIONEL WILSON, ELAINE BROWN LEND STRONG SUPPORT

OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL ADOPTS "FEED THE CITIES, NOT THE PENTAGON" RESOLUTION

(Oakland, Calif.) - In an historic 7 to 1 vote, the Oakland City Council last Tuesday officially adopted a progressive resolution calling for a "reordering of our national priorities," focusing in particular on the need for the Carter administration and the U.S. Congress "to redress the imbalance between domestic expenditures and expenditures for the Pentagon."

Strongly supporting the resolution were Oakland Mayor Lionel Wilson, Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown, and a host of other speakers who raised the issue of reducing "bloated defense spending" in order to meet "human needs" and relieve the growing crisis in inner-cities across the country.

The lead-off speaker for the evening, Ms. Madeleine Duckles, chairperson of the Coalition to Cut Military Spending, representing some 28 Bay Area community and neighborhood organizations, emphasized the broad outlines of the "Feed the Cities, Not the Pentagon" campaign.

According to U.S. Department of Labor statistics, Ms. Duckles said, $1 billion spent on military defense yields 50,000 jobs, while $1 billion spent on housing produces 60,000 new jobs, $1 billion spent on Veterans Administration health care produces 88,000 new jobs, $1 billion spent on manpower training produces 136,000 new jobs.

Ms. Duckles also related that Congressional Black Caucus Chairman Parren Mitchell recently proposed the Transfer Resolution before the House of Representatives detailing a $13.6 billion plan to reduce military

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26







Teen Talent At O.C.L.C. Forum

(Oakland, Calif.) — The Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) auditorium was packed to the rafters last Sunday as over 500 people attended a lively Teen Talent and Fashion Show.

The show opened with a stunning fashion show and followed with non-stop entertainment as numerous groups of East Oakland teens sang and danced their hearts out. The program, sponsored by the popular OCLC Teen Club, was a resounding success.

This Week In Black History

October 11, 1939

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund was incorporated as a separate organization on October 11, 1939.

October 12, 1970

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights reported on October 12, 1970, that there had been a "major breakdown" in the enforcement of the nation's legal mandates forbidding racial discrimination. Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, the panel's chairperson, said that the report, based on a six-month study of the executive departments and agencies chaged with enforcing the nation's civil rights laws, showed "the credibility of the government's total civil rights effort has been seriously undermined. . ." Hesburgh warned, "Unless we get serious about this, the country is on a collision course."



Lorton (Va.) County Jail.

October 11, 1972

On October 11, 1972, predominantly Black and Third World inmates at the District of Columbia Jail in Washington, D.C., seized 10 hostages, whom they later released when their grievances were heard by U.S. District Court Judge Albert C. Bryant. Bryant ordered the city to provide every inmate involved in the rebellion with an attorney and ordered that a psychiatrist be made available to the inmates.

1,100 Blue Cross Workers Go On Strike As Contract Talks Fail

"They're Afraid Of Workers' Power"

(Oakland, Calif.) - Over 1,100 Blue Cross employees at the firm's Northern California headquarters here walked out last week due to the management's stubborn refusal to negotiate a new contract.

The workers, represented by the Office and Professional Employees Union (OPEU), Local 29, are preparing for a long strike as



BPNS photo

Eleven-hundred Blue Cross employees went on strike for workers' rights last week.

Blue Cross refuses to budge on 22 issues considered vital to employees.

The employees walked out on Wednesday, October 5, when it became obvious that the Blue Cross management would not even consider the very basic issues that were put before it.

Negotiations are now indefinitely stalled since Blue Cross is demanding that the strike must end before talks can resume.

The walkout has the overwhelming support of the employees at Blue Cross, with 1,100 out of 1,350 workers out on strike. The majority of the workers who are crossing the picket lines are high-salaried personnel.

A very serious incident occurred last Tuesday morning when Gloria Hooker, one of the

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24-HOUR TRANSPORT/ESCORT SERVICE

SENIORS' CONFERENCE INTRODUCES S.A.F.E. PROGRAM TO L.A.

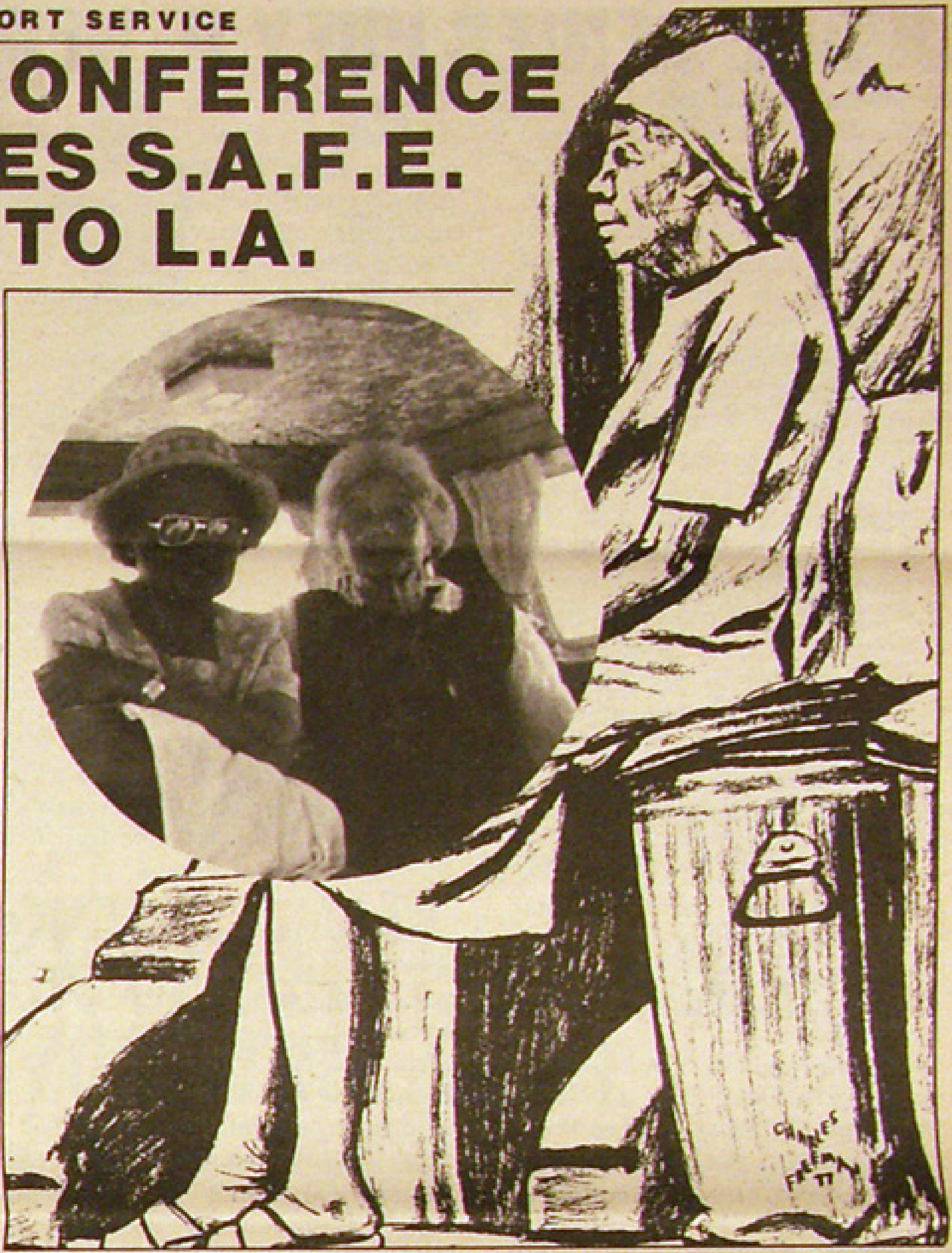
(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Recently, the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party sponsored a well-attended and productive Community Conference on Crimes Against Senior Citizens to introduce the idea of a senior escort program.

Close to 100 elderly residents of south-central Los Angeles attended the Conference, held at McKinley Avenue Baptist Church.

Bob Duren, coordinator of the Southern California BPP Chapter, explained the concept of a SAFE (Seniors Against A Fearful Environment) Program, under which the Southern California Chapter would provide a free 24-hour escort service for senior citizens in the predominantly Black south-central and southeast portions of Los Angeles.

The Conference was the culmination of a month and a half of intensive organizing which included contacting numerous senior citizens' groups in the area, fund-raising, and the publication of a newsletter, *Senior Power*.

Duren explained how the SAFE program was originated in Oakland, California, by the BPP in December, 1972, "at the request of a group of seniors for the purpose of preventing muggings and attacks upon the elderly."



In an effort to serve the needs of the elderly, the Southern California BPP Chapter is working to establish a senior transport/escort program.

The BPP coordinator stressed the SAFE program "will encourage a spirit of respect and concern about the special needs of the elderly through educational programs for the youth.

Duren urged all of the senior activists in attendance to serve as advisers for the SAFE Club, which would be responsible for organizing social and recreational

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

AIDS WOMAN VICTIMIZED BY UNSCRUPULOUS REALTY COMPANY

So. Calif. B.P.P. Chapter Begins Consumer Service

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - The new Consumer Survival Service of the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party recently helped a Black woman here who was victimized by an unscrupulous realty company.

Ms. Dorothy Bell, of 512 W. 41st Place, purchased her converted five-bedroom and den, two-bathroom home in November, 1975, from Urban Concepts, Inc., a realty company specializing in low-income housing financing, headed by William Dunnigan.



BPP member KATO BROOKS, coordinator of Consumer Survival Service, and Ms. DOROTHY BELL, who recently benefited from the program.

At the time of her purchase, Ms. Bell was promised in writing that certain necessary repairs would be made on the structure within 90 days of her signing the contract. Many of the repairs were also required by law to bring the house "up to code."

After over 19 months of extended promises and rapidly deteriorating structural integrity within her house, Ms. Bell, in desperation, contacted the Black Panther Party when the agencies she had contacted previously responded only with long, complicated forms and inaction.

Within two days a city building inspector was delivered to the site

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JUDGE DENIES HUEY P. NEWTON ACCESS TO FILES

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

requesting a 30-day continuance.

Arne, however, granted only a 10-day delay.

The move to Superior Court was made necessary when, on Wednesday, October 5, Arne granted a government motion quashing five identical subpoenas served against the U.S. Attorney's Office in San Francisco, the Organized Crime Strike Force of the U.S. Attorney's Office, and the local offices of the FBI, the CIA and the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) Division of the U.S. Treasury Department.

Arne erroneously quashed the subpoenas on the grounds that they were not allowable under a certain section of the California Penal Code concerning jurisdiction over the files in question, that they were "overly broad in scope," and in an incredibly bizzare statement, because "*compliance with said subpoenas would be oppressive and burdensome on the federal agencies involved.*"

Specifically, Otis' motion calls on Superior Court to: (1) halt the Municipal Court proceedings, including the preliminary hearing, until the issue of the federal government files is resolved; and (2) order Arne to vacate his decision quashing the subpoenas and force compliance with the subpoenas as soon as possible.

Otis' hard-hitting motion takes Arne's decision to task point-by-point.

Concerning the bogus "jurisdictional" problem raised by Arne, Otis replies:

". . .By refusing to at least require in the light of its ruling on this issue, that the subpoenaed agencies must disclose the location of the documents Mr. Newton seeks, the Court erroneously reduces this proceeding to the level of a 'cat and mouse' game in which the federal agencies could move the documents from one location to another, always keeping one step ahead of the process servers. By essentially requiring that every federal agency where the documents might be located be served, the Court's decision amounts to abridgment of Mr. Newton's Constitutional right to compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor."

Concerning Arne's objections that the subpoenas were "overly broad," the motion states:

". . .It is difficult to imagine how the information sought by the subpoenas could be set forth with more specificity without access to the actual documents themselves. In regard to the rental and use of the apartment adjacent to the one in which Mr. Newton was living for the purpose of engaging in surveillance, for example, the declarations and affidavits in support of the subpoenas establish: (a) that the attorney general of the United States authorized the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to engage in telephone and microphone surveillance of Mr. Newton's apartment; (b) that a federal law enforcement agency was authorized to pay the rent on the apartment; and (c) that the president of the company who had responsibility for the management of the apartment building became aware through his staff that the rental on the apartment was being paid by the FBI, and that electronic devices had been placed in the walls of the apartment which were contiguous with Mr. Newton's apartment."

In response to Arne's statement that compliance with the subpoenas would be "oppressive and burdensome," Otis comments:

". . .In this regard it is particularly unjust that the federal government, after spending eight years and countless manhours assembling a mass of materials in their efforts to destroy Mr. Newton and his organization, has been allowed to claim the extent of these very efforts as a basis for their refusal to provide Mr. Newton with the materials he seeks."

Previously, in response to a comprehensive 157-page discovery motion filed by Otis seeking documents and files from 17 local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, Arne exempted the key federal government agencies from his order demanding compliance.

In fact, this discovery motion was at the heart of last Tuesday's hearing, with lanky prosecutor Orloff seeking to have Arne modify the decision in order not to divulge the address of Preston Callins, the so-called tailor — described as a "tailor of assassination" by Huey at his July 3 homecoming — who alleged that Huey beat him up in the fall of 1974.

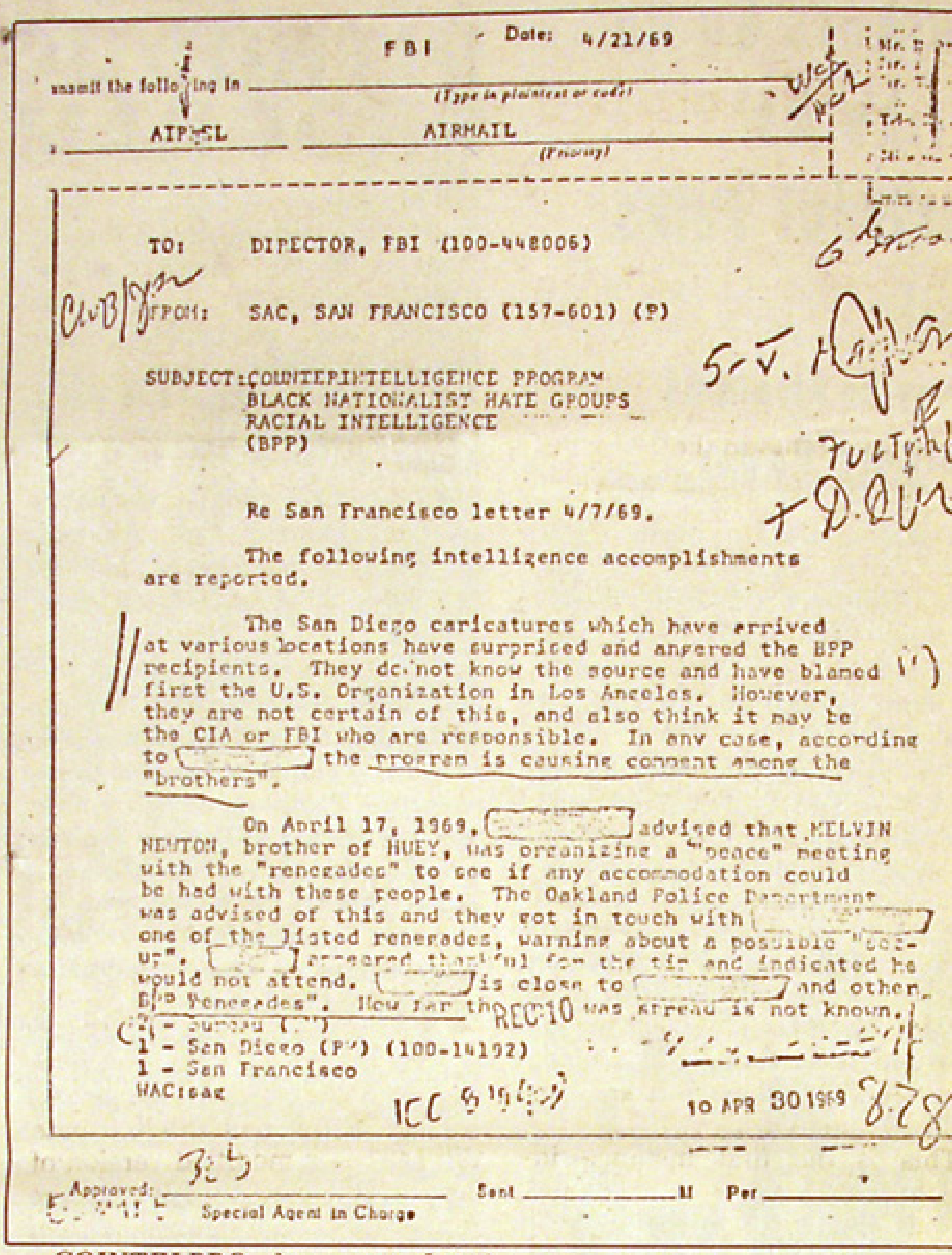
"We don't have any horns," Otis scoffed at Orloff's phony plea, further charging that the prosecutor was "taking advantage of this court (Arne). Otis also disclosed that Orloff had stated he intended to violate the discovery order concerning Callins.

Arne dismissed the D.A.'s motion, ordering Orloff to turn over the needed information by 3:00 p.m., that afternoon.

While arguing for the 30-day continuance, Otis also disclosed that Orloff had again violated the discovery order by refusing to turn over oral as well as written communications with the prosecution witnesses.

On his part, Orloff admitted having conversations with the witnesses, "some on several occasions," but would not admit he was actually "coaching" them and falsely claimed he took no notes on the substance of his talks.

Huey's preliminary hearing is now scheduled for Monday, October 24, at 8:45 a.m., in Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court, Department 6, located on the third floor.□



FBI Date: 4/21/69

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448006)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-601) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
BLACK NATIONALIST HATE GROUPS
RACIAL INTELLIGENCE
(BPP)

Re San Francisco letter 4/7/69.

The following intelligence accomplishments are reported.

The San Diego caricatures which have arrived at various locations have surprised and angered the BPP recipients. They do not know the source and have blamed first the U.S. Organization in Los Angeles. However, they are not certain of this, and also think it may be the CIA or FBI who are responsible. In any case, according to the program is causing comment among the "brothers".

On April 17, 1969, advised that MELVIN NEWTON, brother of HUEY, was organizing a "peace" meeting with the "renegades" to see if any accommodation could be had with these people. The Oakland Police Department was advised of this and they got in touch with one of the listed renegades, warning about a possible "set-up". appeared thankful for the tip and indicated he would not attend. is close to and other BPP "renegades". How far the was spread is not known.

2 - Bureau (...)
1 - San Diego (PM) (100-14192)
1 - San Francisco
WAC:sac

REC-10

10 APR 30 1969

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

COINTELPRO document detailing covert action against Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party.



BPP office after one of many frequent police attacks. HUEY P. NEWTON with attorney SHELDON OTIS (inset).

F.B.I. Memo Written Proof Of Undisclosed Burglaries

(Washington, D.C.) - A written link has been found between the headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and two previously undisclosed burglaries by agents in the 16-month investigation of illegal activities by the FBI in its witchhunt against radical groups.

Federal prosecutors have found an FBI memorandum from Washington, D.C., to the Newark field office authorizing agents to "do anything possible" to apprehend Judith Flatley, who was being sought as a fugitive on a charge growing out of antiwar activities by the Weathermen organization, the *New York Times* reported last week.

At least two "surreptitious entries" were made at the home of Ms. Flatley's parents, Benjamin and Rosa Cohen, in Union, New Jersey, near Newark, in January and February, 1973.

This is the first instance in which such blanket written authority has been found in the Justice Department investigation of burglary, wiretapping and other illegal actions by FBI agents in their campaign against radical organizations.

The document also established

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



Riot cop patrols Black community. Senate Bill 1437, a modified version of the notorious Senate Bill 1, can seriously jeopardize civil liberties in the U.S.

SENATE BILL 1437 "BLUEPRINT FOR A POLICE STATE"

HIDDEN SECTION OF NEW CRIME BILL THREATENS PSYCHIATRIC ABUSE

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A little known but extremely dangerous section of the embattled Senate Bill 1437 — a modified version of Senate Bill No. 1 (S.B. 1), the repressive proposal for revision of the Federal Criminal Code, a legacy of the Nixon administration — would allow the government to confine any defendant to a mental institution for the rest of his or her life without ever going to trial.

S. 1437 has emerged after a successful nationwide effort led by Black and other progressive *organizations that forced S.B. 1 to die on the Senate floor last year.*

Repressive provisions of S. 1437 include an Official Secrets Act, provisions to facilitate the quashing of peaceful demonstrations against government policy, liberal sanctions for wiretapping, and restoration of the death penalty.

In "Blueprint For A Police State" Jeffrey Quiros, writing for the Citizens Commission on *Human Rights (CCHR), charges that Chapter 36, Subchapter B* — the section of S. 1437 which maps out guidelines for dealing with "offenders with mental disease or defect" — hasn't received the critical scrutiny it deserves.

Under Subchapter B, "at any time after the commencement of a prosecution for an offense and prior to the sentencing of the defendant. . .the attorney for the government may file a motion for a hearing to determine the mental competency of the defendant."

At this point, according to the CCHR, the defendant finds himself or herself in the grip of the institutional psychiatric machine, no longer under the protective cover of the Constitution. The defendant may well never be free again without ever having been found guilty of a crime.

If the defendant is found to be "mentally incompetent to the extent that he is unable to understand the nature and consequences of the proceeding against him or to assist properly in his defense" *by a court-appointed psychiatrist,* he or she may be committed to a mental institution for up to one year, with or without the defendant's consent. This commitment takes place before the defendant is found guilty, or is even violent or dangerous. It is purely a result of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

"SOMETIMES I WAKE UP SCREAMING"

Black Man To Sue Army Over Secret L.S.D. Tests

(Berkeley, Calif.) - An attorney for a Black ex-Army private said here last week that his client will sue the government if he is not given financial compensation and an apology for the severe psychiatric problems he has suffered since the Army, unknown to him, gave him doses of LSD 16 years ago as part of a secret experimental program.

Documents released last week under the Freedom of Information Act and obtained by attorneys for James R. Thornwell show that the U.S. Army secretly administered doses of LSD to "volunteer" soldiers in the U.S. and abroad from 1958 to 1963.

Under "Operation Last Chance," Thornwell became the only known American drugged by an Army intelligence team.

Thornwell was a classified communications clerk stationed at Orleans, France, in 1961. Late in the spring of that year, the Army charged him with stealing 166 pieces of classified material. He denies taking the documents but said he doesn't know what kind of papers he may have signed regarding the incident.

Kletz and Thornwell's other attorney, Lawrence Moll, contend that during the first six weeks of interrogation the former Army



JAMES A. THORNWELL, victim of secret LSD test, breaks down at press conference.

K&W BATTERY PLANT EMPLOYEES SEEK HEALTH STANDARDS

CHICAGO WORKERS ORGANIZE TO HALT LEAD POISONING

(Chicago, Ill.) - Workers and former employees at the K&W Battery plant here are organizing to pressure their company to install adequate ventilation and other health safety standards in order to halt the growing number of cases of deadly lead intoxication.

Already the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has cited K&W for high levels of lead dust in the air and inadequate ventilation. A rumored lawsuit against the battery plant has yet to take place.

Lead intoxication is a serious and dangerous poisoning that can leave a worker disabled for life. It occurs when lead dust is breathed in through the mouth or nose. Someone exposed over long periods of time will suffer constant fatigue and weakness, then severe stomach cramps and headaches, and finally anemia, nerve damage and injuries to the kidneys and liver.

Once inhaled lead becomes stored in the bone marrow and is released to the body through the reproduction of blood cells. Consistently high levels of lead can harm a person's reproductive system, cause sterility and lead to deformities in the children of the exposed individual. There is no "safe level" of lead in the blood.

At least for the last three years, K&W, which is owned by Westinghouse, has known about its dangerous lead dust problem.

It was around then that several of the men who work at K&W began to notice that something was wrong. "At first I thought I was just becoming irritable, but then I started to get very tired and my legs began to feel like lead when I walked. They hurt a lot and so did my stomach," described one worker of his condition at a union meeting demanded by a group of K&W workers.



AUGUSTA APPLEBY (center) and two other K&W workers who are victims of lead intoxication.

Present at the meeting were over 50 K&W workers who suffer from lead intoxication. The majority have been laid off because the company said they would not comply to doctor's orders and put them back to work in low-lead areas. Others are off on temporary sick leaves while some are fighting to get their jobs back. All want K&W to bring its factory up to health standards.

Augusta Appleby worked at K&W for nine years before he became disabled by the lead that had been building inside his body. When he finally found a doctor who recognized his problem he had already been in and out of hospitals and to and from doctors again and again with no success. He has now been sick for 12 months and two months ago he was cut off workmen's compensation.

"I think it's too bad for a person that's been off sick with lead poisoning to return to work. Doctor's statements don't make much difference. The plant is too bad for the ones working there to continue to work. Soon they'll also be sick. If the union can't do anything about it, the government should be able to," Appleby said.

The company sent him a letter saying that if he didn't return to work in two years he would be permanently terminated. His doctor has told him that to return to K&W as long as lead levels in the air remain high would surely kill him.

"What am I to do? I have nine years seniority. I can't get another job because I couldn't pass the physical. I can either follow my doctor's orders and probably face unemployment or welfare or I can return to K&W and kill myself."□

Secret L.S.D. Tests

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clerk was deprived of food, drink and sleep; subjected to hot-cold switches in approach; verbally degraded; and beaten.

"I was beaten quite a bit," Thornwell said. "Then they'd give me a job of some sort — trying to make me think I was off, I guess."

Late in May, 1961, Thornwell was subjected to hypnosis and was given injections of sodium pentathol, more commonly known as "truth serum."

According to the declassified Army files, on June 12, 1961, Thornwell was "surreptitiously administered EA 1729," the Army's code name for LSD. The private was given a general discharge on October 23.

The twice-divorced, unemployed Thornwell — he's held 30 to 40 jobs in the last 16 years — openly wept as he described the June 12, 1961, incident in which he was given a dose of LSD while having lunch with a man who told him that someone wanted to help him.

Upon driving to a rural mill, the man began to question Thornwell.

"There was this shock inside my head...and then I was over in a corner against the wall...he was telling me to come back and sit down...and I was crawling over across the floor and I'd sit down...and then this shock..." Thornwell explained.

The routine was repeated — for how long Thornwell does not know — "until I passed out, just passed," he said.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Black Runs For Mayor

(New Orleans, La.) - A Black appellate judge has advanced to a runoff election for mayor of New Orleans against a White opponent. Judge Ernest (Dutch) Morial, who finished first by more than 4,500 votes in a crowded election field last week, will face City Councilman Joe DiRosa in a runoff on November 12. About 42 per cent of New Orlean's 219,328 registered voters are Black. Meanwhile, Maynard Jackson, Atlanta's first Black mayor, captured more than 60 per cent of the vote to win a second term.

Miss. School Victory

(Amite County, Miss.) - A boycott of schools here by Black students won a major victory recently when a federal appeals court ruled that Amite County schools can no longer be segregated by sex. Nearly all of Amite's Black students refused to show up for school when it opened this fall to protest a seven-year-old federal desegregation order that prevented "Black males and White females from having any contact orally or physically."

Watergate Sentences Reduced

(Washington, D.C.) - Federal district Judge John J. Sirica last week sharply reduced the prison sentences of John N. Mitchell, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman — the only persons convicted of watergate crimes who are still in prison. Originally, Sirica sentenced all three to terms of from 30 months to eight years. Mitchell, the former attorney general, and Haldeman, the former White House chief of staff, will be eligible for parole next June.

Pa. Black Official

(Harrisburg, Pa.)- Pennsylvania's first Black secretary of state, C. DeLores Tucker, was fired recently by Governor Milton Shapp on trumped-up charges that she failed to report all of her income and used state employees and property to help earn money for speaking engagements. Shapp charged that Ms. Tucker, who recently spoke at the National Women's Political Caucus gathering and is a member of numerous activist and civil rights groups, "used her office as a clearinghouse for her private affairs."

HOUSTON COPS CONVICTED OF MISDEMEANOR IN MURDER OF CHICANO



Police brutality and murder is on the rise in Black and poor communities. Houston cops recently murder a Chicano man by drowning him in a secluded bayou.

(Huntsville, Texas) - Two White Houston cops charged with murdering a young Chicano man by drowning him in a secluded bayou last week were found guilty of criminally negligent homicide — a misdemeanor.

An all-White jury deliberated 15 hours before finding Terry Denson and Stephen Orlando "guilty" in an obvious whitewash of the murder of Jose Campos Torres. The charge for which they were convicted carries a sentence ranging from a $1 fine to a maximum of a year in jail and a $2,000 fine.

The jury chose one of four verdicts, reports the *Dallas Times-Herald*. The others were murder, involuntary manslaughter and assault.

Campos' mother, Mrs. Jose Campos Torres, was stunned at the verdict. "Is that all they're going to get? It wasn't just a little thing they did. They should get more. They didn't kill an animal. They killed a human being.

"I'm very disgusted," Mrs. Torres continued. ". . .if Jose had killed one of those cops or if five Mexican-Americans had killed one cop, they would all be on death row. Is that what they call justice?"

According to Texas law, a verdict of criminally negligent homicide indicates that a murder was committed with no premeditated criminal intention.

ROOKIE COP

However, the testimony of rookie cop Charles Elliott clearly pointed out that Denson and Orlando, along with two other officers, clearly had the intention of causing serious injury or death when they pushed Torres into a murky, polluted bayou.

Torres was arrested on May 5 during an altercation in a Houston bar called Club 21. He was drunk and angry, and six officers forcefully subdued him. After the young Chicano man was arrested, one officer, Joseph Janish, suggested, "Why don't we take him to 2400 Commerce (near the Bayou) and slap him around a little?"

After driving to a parking lot overlooking Houston's Buffalo Bayou, five police officers took Torres from a patrol car and beat and kicked him.

Later, when the cops took Torres to jail, a supervisor refused to admit him because he was so badly beaten. The cops were then ordered to take the man to a hospital.

Orlando ordered Elliott to remove Torres' handcuffs and turned to Denson and said, "The jail wouldn't take him. I'm going to cut him loose, but first let's scare him up a little."

Torres was then taken back to Buffalo Bayou and thrown over a 16-foot concrete embankment. Besides being intoxicated, Torres was wearing heavy clothing and combat boots, making it nearly impossible for him to swim.

Elliott testified in court that after Torres was thrown into the bayou, Orlando told him to destroy Torres' I.D. card and to tell anyone who asked that Torres was taken to the hospital — a fact that Orlando admits.

The trial was moved from Houston to Huntsville, 70 miles north, due to pretrial publicity. Many felt that this greatly diminished any hope of getting a conviction against the police officers due to the fact that Huntsville is the center of the state's penal system. The majority of the town's residents hold jobs with the Texas Department of Corrections.

The Chicano community has demanded that the federal government intervene in this case and is charging a flagrant violation of Torres' civil rights. Chicano leaders have warned that they will "take to the streets" to obtain justice in this case.□

Nazis Disrupt Oakland Protest, Rally In San Jose

(Oakland, Calif.) - Nazi extremists caused a disturbance here in Oakland last Saturday at a rally to protest the Bakke decision and in San Jose, California, where the right-wing bigots staged a "White supremacy" rally.

Over 3,000 people were gathered in Oakland's San Antonio Park for a National Day of Protest against the Bakke decision when 10 Nazis in riot helmets began marching towards the demonstration in drill formation. A melee quickly broke out when the Nazis attempted to break through a line of 25 men blocking them from the park.

During the fracas, Robert Haake, who holds the title of, "storm trooper," was arrested after he got into a fist fight with a police officer. Haake was later released without being charged.

Other than Haake, none of the Nazis were from the Bay Area. One was from Sacramento, another was from Riverside and the rest were from Los Angeles. While the group claimed that they came to demonstrate in favor of the Bakke decision, in which the California Supreme Court ruled that the use of racial quotas in the University of California (U.C.) Davis Medical School special admissions program was "reverse discrimination," none of the Nazis seemed to be very well-informed on the issue.

Nazi trooper leader Dan Stewart admitted that he was unsure what the Bakke case is all about. "It's something to do with employment, I think," said the bigot. "I'm not really certain," he said. "I'm just here following orders."

In spite of their ignorance, the small group of Nazis was successful in diverting attention from the huge rally as the Bay Area media focused on the Nazi intrusion while almost totally ignoring the issues presented by the mass protest.

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Nazis prepare to disrupt East Oakland Bakke rally.

2,000 Quit A.C.L.U. Over Nazi Case

(Chicago, Ill.) - The leadership of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) recently admitted that 2,000 of its members have quit the group over the ACLU's decision to defend the Nazis in an Illinois case.

The ACLU is representing Chicago Nazi leader Frank Collin, who is protesting the refusal of the city of Skokie, Illinois, to allow the Nazis to stage a march through the city.

Skokie is a predominantly Jewish community with numerous survivors of Nazi concentration camps among its 70,000 residents.

Over 2,000 out of the ACLU's total membership of 250,000 people have resigned by writing letters to the organization denouncing its defense of the Nazis. Even more may have resigned, but the exact amount will not be known until it is time to renew memberships.

The ACLU has received some extremely angry letters. ACLU Executive Director Aryeh Neier, himself a refugee from Nazi Germany, pointed out, "One comment that often appears in letters I receive is that, if the Nazis come to power, the ACLU and its leaders would not be allowed to survive...Civil liberties minorities.□



Prison scene. Prisoners at the Maryland Penitentiary are fighting against vicious guard brutality.

"GUARD RIOT" SANCTIONED

SUIT TO HALT BEATINGS, BRUTALITY IN MARYLAND PRISON DISMISSED

(Baltimore, Md.) — A $17.5 million suit filed in federal court on behalf of five inmates brutalized by prison guards here at the Maryland Penitentiary has been dismissed despite the fact that the correction officers admitted that they beat the prisoners brutally and filed false reports.

The five prisoners — Marshall Conway, Thomas Gaither, Robert Foulks, Clifton Wiggins and Robert Austin — are members of the Maryland Penitentiary Intercommunal Survival Collective (MPISC). The five became victims of brutal beatings and torture when they were singled out as scapegoats in 1973 following the fatal stabbings of two prison guards.

Prison guard Gary Rhoades admitted in court that he hit one inmate so hard that his stun gun broke. Rhoades boldly testified, "I hit him. I didn't play with him."

Another officer, Alexander William, was asked by the inmates' attorney, Charles Morgan, if the vicious beatings of prisoners with billyclubs, "stun guns" and other deadly weapons was considered professional conduct.

William replied, "I was on top of him (one of the inmates) and they was hitting him with weapons issued by the federal government and if the federal government issues it, it's okay."

After being beaten, the five inmates sustained the following injuries:

•Marshall Conway — compound fracture of the jaw, stitches in eight places in his head, broken collar bone, paralysis of the shoulder;

•Thomas Gaither — broken left wrist and finger, stab wounds, and multiple head wounds. His legs were beaten so badly that he was unable to walk.

•Robert Foulks — extensive head injuries, wounds on his neck from being beaten with an oak stick;

•Clifton Wiggins — head injuries; and

•Robert Austin — beaten badly by a guard, McCullough, who went into a fit and had to be dragged away by other guards and given a seditive.

During court testimony it was revealed that Williams signed a false report on the handling of one of the inmates. Williams testified that he knew the report was altered.

"I signed that report on orders from superiors who told me to sign it," Williams said.

Despite this evidence, Judge Edward Northrop dismissed the suit, denying the inmates just compensation for the savage beating they endured.

In his presentation, attorney Morgan insisted that the beatings occurred during an officially sanctioned riot by prison guards. Morgan pointed out that the beatings were ordered in retaliation for the stabbing of the prison guards and should be viewed as a "corruption of power."□

"Blueprint For A Police State"

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his assumed ignorance of the legal consequences facing him at that time.

After this initial commitment, the defendant may be given another hearing at which time, if he is found to be "presently suffering from a mental disease or defect as a result of which his release would create a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person or serious damage to property of another," he may again be committed to a mental institution *for an indefinite period of time.*

Likewise, a defendant who actually does make it to trial and is found not guilty by reason of insanity could spend the rest of his life in a mental institution.

As if the stripping of freedom without ever having been convicted of a crime were not enough, the treachery of Chapter 36, Subchapter B does not end here. Druggings, electro-shock, psychosurgery and "Clockwork Orange" type aversive conditioning are all documented threats in today's mental hospitals. The potential for political abuse is clear, charges CCHR. The government through this section is afforded a most convenient, clean, and efficient means of disposing of its internal enemies — real or imagined.

Embarrassing and costly public trials are spared by simply making the ostensibly humanitarian suggestion that the defendant may not be "mentally competent" to stand trial or assist in his own defense.

The CCHR has recently launched a national petition drive calling upon federal legislators to either scrap Chapter 36, Subchapter B or amend it.

For more information, call Citizens Commission on Human Rights, (415) 397-2678 or write 944 Market Street #607, San Francisco, California 94102.□

BEHIND THE WALLS

Medical Tests At Vacaville Continue

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Despite strong objections from concerned individuals, experiments using prisoners at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville continue. In 1976, $288,400 was spent by pharmaceutical and cosmetic companies to conduct tests on 700 "volunteers" from Vacaville. California prison inmates have been used to test cough medicines, lipstick, poison oak treatments, deodorants, morphine and naline (which counteracts morphine and methedrine).

Jessie Mitford, author of the best-seller *Kind and Usual Punishment*, describes in her book some of the results of experiments at Vacaville. Prisoners have complained, she wrote, of cold chills, sweat, nausea, ulcers, muscle disease and other long-term side-effects. California is among the few states that still permit medical experiments in prison. Recently, the Carter administration lifted a ban on testing in federal prisons. Assemblyman Richard Alatorre has sponsored a bill which will allegedly protect prisoners while allowing this research to continue.

End To Psychiatric Drugs

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Two bills are currently before the California state legislature calling for the state to end its use of psychiatric drugs in mental health programs. The Committee to Re-Involve Ex-Offenders is largely responsible for the new legislation, Assembly Bills 16 and 1365. A.B. 16 will require "informed consent" from California prison inmates before they are drugged and A.B. 1365 will protect mental patients from forced drugging by also requiring informed consent. Both bills may have a profound effect on institutional psychiatry throughout the U.S. Since their adoption in 1952, powerful psychiatric drugs have been forced upon both inmates and mental patients, causing considerable debate. The California Assembly Office of Research, following a series of hearings, recently published a report highly critical of the state's use of forced druggings.

STERILITY, CANCER

Peach Growers Callous To Pesticide Danger

(Washington, D.C.)- Agribusiess interests last week responded to the news that the pesticide DBCP causes sterility by suggesting that older workers or those interested in sterilization as a method of birth control should volunteer to work with the hazardous chemical.

The statement, released by the National Peach Council, did not offer any recommendations to workers who might still be concerned about the cancer-causing effects of the chemical.

"While involuntary sterility caused by a manufactured chemical may be bad, it is not necessarily so," Robert Phillips, executive secretary of the National Peach Council, wrote to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) about the pesticide.

"After all, there are many people now paying to have themselves sterilized to assure they will no longer be able to become parents." The Council represents 6,300 peach growers in 35 states.

Phillips wrote the letter to OSHA September 12, four days after the agency moved to restrict alleged haste in limiting the pesticide's use. OSHA, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) moved to restrict DBCP September 8, 16 years after it was linked to sterility in animals.

"If possible sterility is the main problem," Phillips wrote callously, "couldn't workers who were old enough that they no longer wanted to have children accept such positions voluntarily?

"Or could workers be advised of the situation, and some might volunteer for such work posts as an alternative to planned surgery for a vasectomy or tubal ligation, or as a means of getting around religious bans on birth control when they want no more children?"

We do believe in safety in the work place," Phillips continued, "but there can be good as well as bad sides to a situation."

While Phillips and the National Peach Council totally ignore the cancer issue involved, health officials disclosed for the first time that a worker who had handled DBCP for two years in Magnolia, Arkansas, has developed cancer. □

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN MOUNTS AGAINST U.S. BANKING LOANS TO SOUTH AFRICA

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A campaign to boycott banks which give out loans to apartheid South Africa is rapidly gaining momentum nationwide as several church and community groups, as well as labor unions, have already made a commitment to withdraw their funds from some of the nation's largest banks.

The White minority government of South Africa is facing a chronic economic crisis caused in part by the instability of gold prices. According to *Business Week*, South Africa must maintain an economic growth rate of 6.5 per cent to absorb 250,000 Black workers entering the labor market each year.

However, South Africa's economic problems have become so critical that the government has been forced to adopt a harsh austerity program which has shrunk the economy by one per cent. Government figures indicate 15,000 Black workers are being laid off each month. Black unemployment is now exceeding 20 per cent; *there is no White unemployment.*

Due to a tightening of credit by European financial institutions, the apartheid state has been increasingly looking towards the U.S. for financial support. U.S. banks are granting direct loans to South Africa at unprecedented amounts.

According to *Africa News Service*, total lending to South







Azanian mother with her sick child. U.S. opposition to apartheid is growing stronger.

Africa by American banks "has exceeded $2 billion — nearly double what it was a year ago."

The national boycott, organized by the Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa, is being focused on seven major U.S. banks, among them Bank of America (California), Continental Bank and First National Bank (Chicago), and Chase Manhattan, Citibank, Manufacturers Hanover and Morgan Guaranty (New York).

The combined assets of these banks total $280.2 billion, with the Bank of America accounting for $72.9 billion of the total.

The committee has the support of about 150 sponsors including congressmen, other legislators, and civic, community, civil rights and student groups.

About a decade ago, the American Committee on Africa launched a similar bank boycott. It ended in 1969 when 10 major U.S. banks, including some of those now being targeted, terminated a $40 million revolving credit fund to South Africa.

One union, the United Auto Workers (UAW), has endorsed

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House O.K.'s Labor Reform Act To Aid Union Organizing

(Washington, D.C.) - Organized labor, after months of aggressive lobbying, won a major victory last week when the House approved a labor reform bill aimed at Southern textile and other industries that have



Militant Black unionists.

strongly resisted union organizing.

Meanwhile, Congress is scheduled to vote this week on an amendment to a bill that would allow employers to hire teenagers for limited periods at pay below the minimum wage.

Passed 257 to 163, the union legislation would make it easier to organize workers of companies by setting time limits on representation elections and by toughening penalties against uncooperative firms.

Labor lobbyists went all out on this bill which now goes to the Senate, which will wait until next year to take it up.

Sponsors of the bill have made clear that a primary target of the legislation was the billion-dollar J.P. Stevens Company, a giant textile firm that has vigorously fought unionizing efforts at Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, and other of its more than 150 plants in the South.

"This bill would probably not be before us today except for the tyrannical misuse of power of. . . the J.P. Stevens Company," Congressman Clifford Allen of Tennessee declared in debate.

"Labor has won one election after another in various J.P. Stevens plants, and they have yet been unable to negotiate a single contract with this company."

Referring particularly to the Stevens case, Congressman William D. Ford of Michigan said, "The tools of these modern-day lawbreakers are the illegal, discriminatory discharges, the unnecessary delaying and undermining of representation elections by the skillful manipulation of procedural red tape, the illegal refusal to bargain and the runaway shop."

Labor leaders said after last week's vote that they hoped the

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UNIVERSITY MANIPULATED RACE ISSUE

SECRET ADMISSIONS POLICY FOR WHITE ELITE REVEALED IN BAKKE CASE



(Oakland, Calif.) - An exclusive expose by the *East Bay Voice* newspaper, released simultaneously in *New West* magazine, revealed last week that the University of California intentionally manipulated the issues in the controversial Bakke case to those of "reverse discrimination" rather than admit that the dean of the medical school at U.C. Davis illegally used his authority to admit White applicants with influential parents.

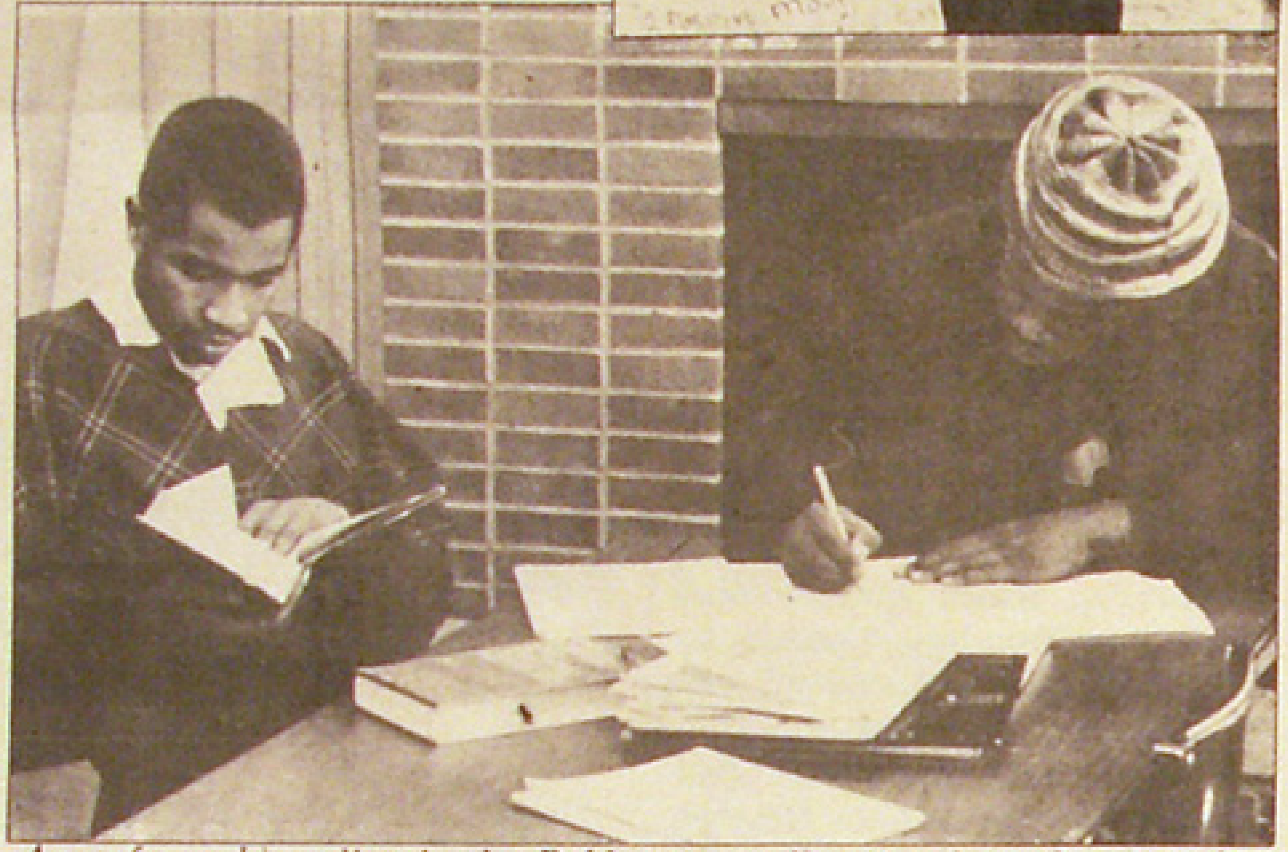
In effect, and to a greater extent than was known previously, the University connived to offer up a special admissions program as a "sacrificial lamb," stirring a nationwide conflict over Black demands for access to higher education versus White backlash, in order to keep hidden an under-the-board practice of catering to the privileged elite.

The revelation seriously complicated the grounds for a Supreme Court ruling in the Bakke case, which many people considered the most significant civil rights case to go before the high court since Brown vs. the Topeka Board of Education in 1954.

At stake are hundreds of special and minority admissions programs at colleges and universities across the country, as well as all affirmative action in hiring programs designed to counterbalance years of racism and bias.

The startling revelation also backs up growing accusations and demands, forwarded by Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton and others, that the Bakke case represents an "unnecessary" and "contrived" conflict, that the Supreme Court avoid rendering an opinion on the "divisive" issue of racial quotas and that the University immediately revamp its administration of the special admissions program.

Allan Bakke, a 34-year-old White engineer, sued the U.C. Davis medical school, claiming that the school's special admissions program — in theory designed for all "educationally or economically disadvantaged students," but administered by U.C. officials as reserving 16 of 100 slots solely for minorities — discriminated against him because of race.



An unfavorable ruling in the Bakke case will seriously undermine the chances for Black students to attend institutions of higher learning.

But, according to Peter Storandt, a former assistant dean at U.C. Davis and the person who reviewed Bakke's application, "There's a better than even chance that Bakke would have been admitted had it not been for the dean's appointments."

Storandt is seconded by George Sutherland, a former Davis medical student who first researched and exposed the dean's preferential admissions practices in a campus newspaper. "They (the administrators) always said...to the admissions committee that the dean appoints five people every year."

The dean in question, C. John Tupper, has thus far refused comment. But Tupper admitted last year in an interview with the *Los Angeles Times* that he sometimes intervened in "special interest cases" and for public relations reasons.

In one instance in 1973 — Bakke applied to U.C. Davis in 1973 and 1974 but emphasized his 1973 bid in his lawsuit — the dean intervened to admit the son of an influential state assemblyman who had not even filed an application.

Although no one knows for sure whether or not Bakke would have been admitted in 1973 or 1974 if Tupper had not taken five slots off the top, U.C. clearly manipulated the heated racial issue into the foreground. What, for example would have been the result if Bakke had known about the dean's admission practices; or if U.C. had revealed this preferential treatment policy in court?

Frank Ochoa, one of 13 attornies who prepared an anti-Bakke brief for the National Urban League, contends that the University's initial arguments in defense of the special admissions program were weakened "because they did not want to go into the records.

"And the dominant reason why the University did not go into the whole admissions picture was because they didn't want to be embarrassed by the dean's admissions practices.

"In effect, the University sacrificed the minority admissions program to save face..."

Ochoa said he feels this hidden factor influenced U.C.'s decision not to contest Bakke's standing after the California Supreme Court's ruling last fall and believes that "he and other civil rights lawyers have been forced to defend a poor test program for affirmative action," the *Voice* reports.

In a recent letter to William Coblentz, chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of California, Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton raised many of these same concerns.

"...I suggest that if the University has not already done so, it immediately administer the special admissions program consistent with its first stated goal [to equalize the opportunity for disadvantaged students] and without regard to race, inform the court of this fact and urge it to dismiss the case as moot," Huey wrote insightfully.

"This will avoid a ruling that is not only *factually unnecessary*, but puts in political and financial jeopardy numerous programs intended to benefit economically and educationally disadvantaged persons. . . ."

". . .*The Bakke case does not represent a true or necessary contradiction; it is a contrived one that can and should be avoided in the public interest...*" (Emphasis added.)□

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

Huey P. Newton

"Rebuilding"

After his release from three years of false imprisonment on charges of killing an Oakland cop, Black Panther Party Founder and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton immediately began to shoulder the task of strengthening the Party and dealing with the serious issues that were affecting Black and poor people in America. In the chapter "Rebuilding" from Revolutionary Suicide, *Huey describes the formidable situation with which he was faced.*

"People who come out of prison can build up the country.
Misfortune is a test of people's fidelity.
Those who protest at injustice are people of true merit.
When the prison-doors are opened, the real dragon will fly out."
Ho Chi Minh, "Word Play II," Prison Diary



HUEY P. NEWTON with East Oakland youth following his August, 1970, release after being falsely imprisoned for close to three years for the alleged killing of an Oakland cop.

Back on the street, I quickly became involved again in the life-and-death issues that govern existence in the Black community. The most important task before us was to free Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins, who were in jail in Connecticut awaiting trial on first-degree murder charges. [Ericka Huggins (the widow of Black Panther John Huggins), along with eight other Black Panthers, including Bobby Seale, George Sams, Warren Kimbro, and Lonnie McLucas, was charged with murder and conspiracy to commit murder in the killing of a New York Black Panther, Alex Rackley, on May 21, 1969.

Sams and Kimbro pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree of Rackley and were sentenced to life imprisonment; McLucas was found guilty of conspiracy to commit murder and was given a prison term of twelve to fifteen years. The trial of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale, which was held separately, ended in a hung jury, and the state declined to try them again, dismissing all charges.]

Bobby and Ericka should never have spent one day in jail for the ridiculous charges concerning Alex Rackley. It was all part of an Establishment plot to push Bobby into a death sentence or a jail cell, which they had been trying to do ever since the Party was formed. After failing in Sacramento and Chicago, the Establishment made its most serious attempt with the murder charge in Connecticut.

Strong and effective counteractions were needed to defeat it. Then there were the Soledad Brothers — Comrades George Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo, and John Cluchette — who were nearing trial for their lives on a trumped-up charge of murdering a prison guard. The Party had provided the initial funds and support to get their defense committee in operation, and were working hard to give them greater support.

We were also helping the defense of Los Siete de la Raza, the seven Chicanos who were awaiting trial in San Francisco on charges of killing a police officer. My own pending case seemed insignificant compared with the pressures the Establishment was bringing to bear on our noble warriors. I was facing only thirteen more years in jail, but my comrades, every one of them, faced death.

A number of other Party matters also required action. When I got out of prison in August, 1970, it was less than a month before the preliminary session of the Revolutionary Constitutional Convention to be held in Philadelphia over the Labor Day weekend. The second session was scheduled for Thanksgiving weekend in Washington, D.C.

It had been Eldridge Cleaver's idea to hold these conventions. I was never enthusiastic about them, but because the Central Committee of the Party went along with Eldridge, I followed their direction. The purpose of the conventions was to discuss the plight of Black people and to write a new Constitution for the United States. I could not see much point in spending time and effort writing a Constitution when we had no power to implement it.

Eldridge was then in Algeria, and we spoke by telephone about this on several occasions; I pushed the point of view that our most urgent commitment was to build a strong base of community support behind Bobby and Ericka, as well as the Soledad Brothers. Eldridge expressed some agreement with me, and toward this goal we arranged for Kathleen Cleaver, who had great drawing power, to return and speak at the Washington session. My address at the Philadelphia rally would be my first major public appearance since being arrested.

TO BE CONTINUED

Speech By P.A.C. Leader At Anti-Aparthheid Conference

"THE END TO WHITE MINORITY RULE CAN ONLY COME THROUGH VIOLENCE"

The following is Part 1 of a stirring speech by Potlako K. Leballo, acting President of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania, detailing the current situation in South Africa. Mr. Leballo's speech was delivered at the U.N.-sponsored World Conference Against Apartheid held August 22 to 26 in Lagos, Nigeria.

PART 1

"In 1977 there was the grim realization the international pressures are here to stay, that economic hard times are facts of life, and the immediate future is bleak."
The Star, *Johannesburg, international weekly airmail edition, July 2, 1977.*

During the Thirty-first Session of the United Nations General Assembly, for the first time ever, the Azanian national liberation movement was invited to address the august body. On that historic occasion, the Pan Africanist Congress solemnly announced that the national uprising which broke out in Soweto the previous June signaled the beginning of the final thrust by the African majority against White minority rule in Azania.

This announcement has been vindicated by more than a year of unrelenting struggle in all corners of the country. The crippling blows dealt the apartheid enemy by students, workers and the broad masses of the oppressed people have not given the South African racist regime a moment's respite ever since the 16th of June, 1976. As a result panic and confusion reign supreme with the apartheid regime in particular, and with the White settler community in general.

Today, more than ever before, it is recognized by an increasing number of White people in South Africa that the end to apartheid rule is approaching. Of great concern to this excessively privileged community is no longer when White minority rule is going to be brought down, but how! Given the notorious intransigence of the neo-Nazi National Party of racist Premier Vorster, on the one hand, and the now well pronounced determination of the Black masses to free themselves, on the other, the end to White minority rule can only come through violence.

The White settler colonialists in South Africa have in the past relied on the reckless use of police terror to contain popular uprisings such as the Soweto school children's demonstration. Although fiercely resisted, these terror tactics, it should be admitted, have had a measure of success. The cold-blooded massacres at Sharpeville, Langa, Vanderbijl Park, Nyanga and so forth, during the famed Positive Action Campaign of the Pan Africanist Congress against the pass laws in 1960, were greeted with nationwide anger by the African masses and even received wider support throughout the country.

The racist regime imposed a virtual martial law after the declaration of a "state of emergency" in the whole country (for the first time ever), staged a wholesale lock-up of all known political activists, and banned the people's movements, PAC and African National Congress (ANC). These draconiar (evil) measures seemed to "bring the situation under control" and they produced a kind of lull.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS

To further consolidate its hold on Black resistance the apartheid regime brought out a series of tough laws which were savagely enforced against the underground activities of the liberation movement. In 1963, when the PAC planned to bring into play the next phase of its unfolding program for national liberation, which was to be an armed rebellion, leaders and thousands of cadres in all four



The recent uprisings in South Africa are signalling "the final thrust by the African majority against White minority rule."

provinces were ruthlessly suppressed through these laws. And so too were some from the African National Congress and other groups.

In 1962, the notorious "Sabotage Act" (General Laws Amendment Act) had been passed and in 1963, Vorster, then "minister of justice," hurriedly amended it to include, among other sections, the 90-day detention and Sobukwe clauses. Many among the 10,000 PAC members arrested in the nationwide swoop, were held and severely tortured under the 90-day detention law. And Mangaliso Sobukwe, after completing a three-year hard labor term for leading the Sharpeville campaign, was taken straight from Pretoria Central Prison to Robben Island Maximum Security Jail and kept there for six years without trial. Today he is among hundreds who are under house arrest and in restriction.

Resistance did not completely die out as a result of the police teror; this can be seen from the hundreds of political trials against PAC underground workers throughout the 1960's and up to the 1970's. Heroic as the activities which brought these men and women to court were, they were in the main sporadic. To some degree the harsh sentences passed by fascist judges and magistrates, including life sentences and the hanging of more than 100 PAC cadres, had a deterring effect on people wanting to struggle for freedom. At the same time the courage of police victims, frequently displayed in court as political prisoners, met the heavy sentences with freedom songs and the shouting of nationalist slogans, like "Izwe Lethy" ("The Land is Ours"), gave inspiration to the masses, particularly to the youth of our country.

ORGANIC LINK

The renaissance of overt Black militancy in the late 1960's and early 1970's, especially under the South Africa Students' Organization (SASO), and other affiliates of the Black Consciousness Movement, was a natural outgrowth from the courageous struggles by freedom fighters of the national liberation movement.

Similarly, the militant demonstrations launched by primary and high school children, from June 16 last year, were the off-shoots of the conscientizing efforts and militant struggles waged by SASO and others from the late 1960's. Therefore, there is an organic link between the mass uprisings of today and the militant struggles of the 1960's.

Furthermore, Soweto has come to pass during an era when in the entire region of southern Africa historic changes have been taking place. These momentous events — the liberation of Mozambique and Angola through armed struggle and the escalating guerrilla warfare in Zimbabwe and Namibia — have invariably had a powerful impact inside Azania itself. It cannot be forgotten that the marathon SASO 9 trial, which began in 1975 and ended last December, grew out of mass demonstrations, welcoming the ascent to power by FRELIMO in Mozambique.

The successful struggles in Angola and Mozambique carry with them shining examples of the fruits of perseverance and sacrifice. The people of Azania have taken the lesson that it pays to endure suffering in pursuit of the noble cause of freedom. The massacres, arrests, tortures and brutal sentences have lost their effect as deterrents. There has been no lull after Soweto. This year the commemoration of Sharpeville Day was defiantly marked by week-long demonstrations, meetings and vigils. Police attempts to break up the



"The crippling blows dealt the apartheid enemy by students, workers and the broad masses of oppressed people," says PAC President Potlako Leballo, "have not given the South African regime a moment's respite since the 16th of June, 1976."

celebrations met with strong resistance.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF SOWETO

Political actions were stepped up to mark the first anniversary of Soweto Day, despite a ban by the police on political gatherings. In Soweto itself a nearly 100 per cent stay-at-home was organized by the SSRC (Soweto Students' Representative Council). There were also rallies and church services, and violence broke out when police attempted to break these up, including at a cathedral where tear gas was used. Police admitted to killing one young man during their operations on June 16.

The sharpest clashes between demonstrators and police this time took place some 800 miles away from Soweto, at Khaba and Kwa Nobuhle townships in Uitenhage. The marches and rallies in Uitenhage were reminiscent of those which shook Cape Town, South Africa's legislative capital, during the national uprising last year. This was when the school children and students from Guguletu, Langa, Athlone, Mannenberg, Nyanga and other "townships" frequently infiltrated into downtown Cape Town to stage marches around the city. Police killed seven demonstrators during the clashes in Uitenhage.

In Johannesburg, the high mark of the anniversary activities was when Soweto students infiltrated into the city and over 500 of them staged a demonstration outside John Vorster Square (police headquarters), demanding the release of the executive members of the SSRC. Fighting broke out between the demonstrators and the police. Several students were arrested and have since been brought to trial.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATON AGAINST PAC

The racist regime has not spared the vanguard of the liberation struggle in its drive to suppress this continuous upsurge against White minority rule. The Secretary for Judiciary Affairs of PAC Zeph Mothupeng was locked up under the Terrorism Act soon after the outbreak of the national uprising last year. In August he completes one year in detention without trial. His wife, Urgania, was also arrested in December, 1976. The following month their daughter, Sheila, was detained and she spent three months in solitary confinement.

Other veteran PAC leaders who have been arrested are the Secretary for Foreign Affairs S.T. Ngendane, and the former Cape Regional Chairman, Lancelot Makwetu. Both Ngendane and Makwetu, like Zeph Mothupeng, have served time on Robben Island, after the 1963 swoop, and previously for their respective roles in the Sharpeville-Langa campaign of 1960.

Thousands of Africans from all walks of life are, like Mothupeng and other PAC leaders, held incommunicado. By March, 1977, 52 major cases were pending under the Terrorism Act. (*Focus*, March, 1977)

On July 11, the South African fascist police raided the house in Kimberly where they have placed the president of PAC and national leader of the Azanian people, Mangalio Sobukwe, under house arrest. He and his wife, Zodwa, were interrogated for five hours. A friend of Sobukwe's, Achmed Laher, was also questioned by the security police after a thorough search of his house. The *London* and *Manchester Guardian* (July 12) disclosed that the apartheid regime's deputy chief of security police, P.J. Coetzee, told their correspondent that "an investigation into the Africanist movement is underway." Coetzee declined to elaborate but the *Guardian* learned that detainees in Krugersdorp, near Johannesburg, had been questioned in this regard. During the questioning of Laher the fascist police told him they were looking for "terror" money and documents.

The catalog of police terror is endless but the apartheid regime is being denied the victory it seeks over the patriotic forces. The impact of fearless resistance is daily taking its toll on apartheid South Africa. Never before has the ruling National Party been thrown into such confusion and panic as exists today. The same can be said of White opposition groups. Consequently, a growing number of their constituents show open disillusionment and uncertainty as to their future in South Africa.

SAMPLES OF CONFUSION AND PANIC

There are countless samples of the confusion and panic which are the result of desperate efforts on the part of the National Party to cling to power. These include the following:

•Piet Koornhof, a member of Vorster's cabinet, declared himself in favor of the BOSS (Bureau of State Security) scheme of a Swiss-type confederation, grouping bantustans, "urban bantu councils," "Colored" and "Indian" councils and White provincial councils, all of which would be "autonomous" in a central government. Koornhof was publicly repudiated by his boss Vorster, who said such a scheme could not work in South Africa.

•Pik Botha, Vorster's busy-body "foreign minister," cries that he is not prepared to hang for discriminatory notices on lift doors but also says from the other side of his mouth that he is "prepared to die" for the policies of his government. The fact is that apartheid, petty or otherwise, is a National Party policy.

•It was evidently decided to fly a kite about the "elimination of certain aspects of racial discrimination" when a junior minister, Louis le Grange, was authorized to announce that the National Party cabinet has "a definite program aimed at the elimination of certain aspects of race discrimination." The *Star* (July 15) asked: "Why leave it to a deputy minister. . .when the 'prime minister' should have been shouting it from the rooftops to South Africa's more than 20 million Black and Brown people?"

TO BE CONTINUED

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

LUIS CABRAL

Guinea-Bissau President Pledges "Unconditional Support" For People's Angola

(Lubango, Angola) - Three hundred miles from the Namibian border, thousands of Angolans last week cheered Guinea-Bissau President Luis Cabral as he told them: "Angola is the most forward line in the struggle of Africa against the racist South Africans."

Flanking the Guinea-Bissau leader stood Angolan President Agostinho Neto and South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) President Sam Nujoma, along with leaders of the Namibian liberation movement fighting South African occupation.

"We know that as long as the racists dominate Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa there will be no security in Africa," said Cabral, who was on a state visit.



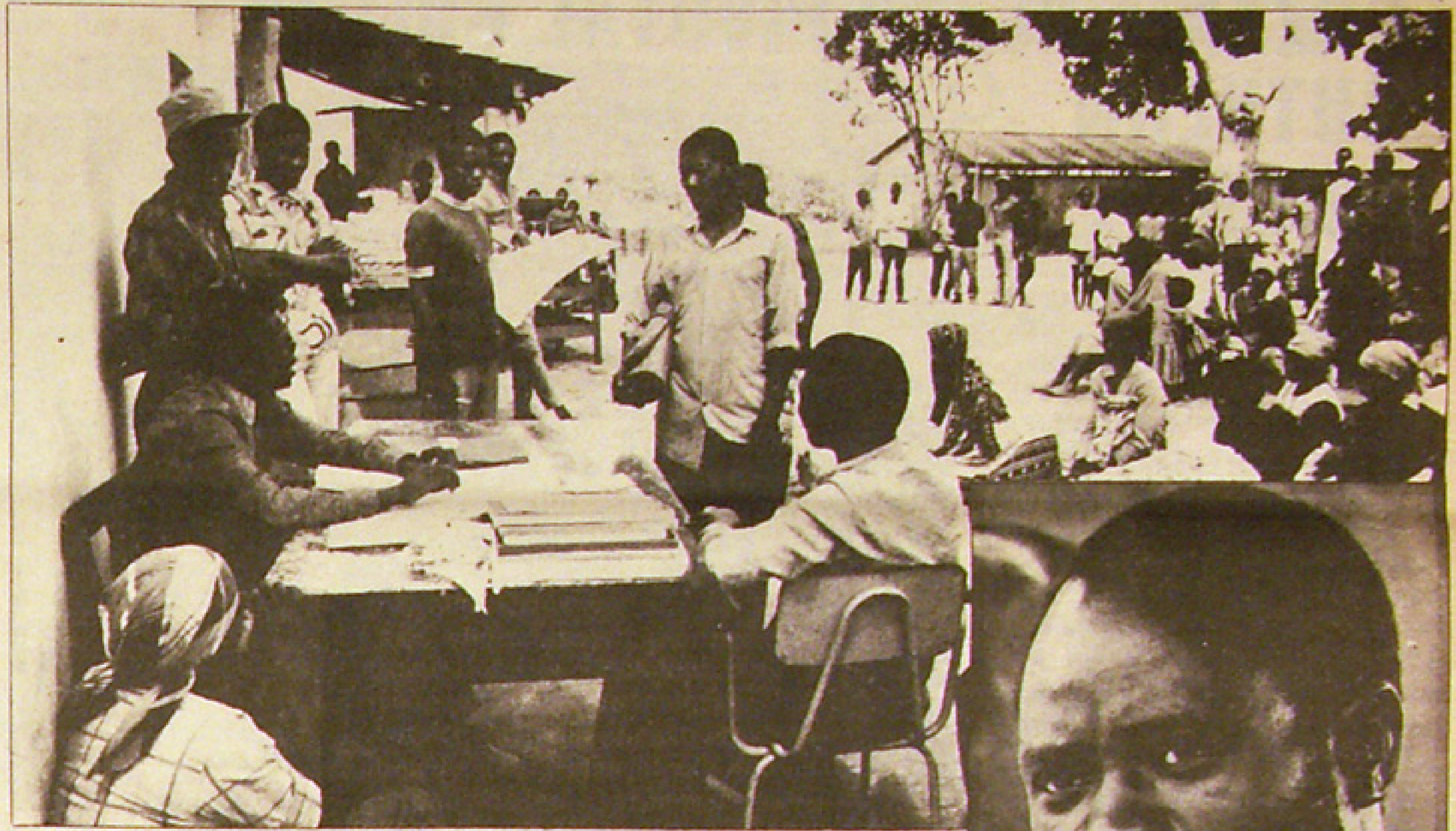
LUIS CABRAL

"Angola has the enormous responsibility of being the most forward line of the African peoples in the struggle for the liberation of Africa."

Thousands of workers and peasants had gathered in the main square of Lubango under portraits of Neto, Amilcar and Luis Cabral and Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) to celebrate the PAIGC's 21st anniversary, *Guardian* correspondent Sara Rodriques reported.

Cabral's visit was warmly welcomed as an act of great solidarity by the Angolan people,

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FRELIMO officials counsel village resident. President SAMORA MACHEL (inset) stresses vigilance in the country's upcoming elections.

SAMORA MACHEL WARNS AGAINST ENEMY SABOTAGE

MOZAMBIQUE HOLDS FIRST ELECTIONS

(Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique) - Mozambicans began voting on September 25 in the country's first election since its independence from Portugal two years ago, *Reuters* news agency reports.

Meanwhile, a provisional National People's Assembly met for the first time recently.

More than 200 people, including party and government officials, listened as President Samora Machel opened the provisional assembly by outlining accomplishments since independence. These include the expansion of education and a lowering of rents. The president also warned of the difficulties still to be encountered, many of them economic.

Reiterating the key themes of a government document on national problems that has been circulating around the country, Pesident Machel stressed vigilance against enemy sabotage and the correction of internal weaknesses.

"When we draw attention to shortcomings," he said, "many just point out that they are the result of the activities of the enemy, without thinking about the inadequacies of their own work."

The polling for Village Assemblies is the first of a series culminating on December 4 with elections to the National People's Assembly.

A Provisional Assembly met in early September to approve an electoral law drafted by the ruling FRELIMO party Central Committee headed by President Samora Machel.

According to the law, the Village Assemblies will have a minimum of 13 and a maximum of 35 members with representation increasing in District, City and Provincial Assemblies. The National People's Assembly will have a maximum of 230 members.

The law provides that the FRELIMO Committee proposes the candidates for Village Assemblies, with the same process applying to the District, Provincial and National Assemblies.

Because of the country's 90 per cent illiteracy rate, the normal elections of candidates at mass

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INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER BENJAMIN MKAPA

TANZANIA PLAYS PIVOTAL ROLE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA





Victim of Rhodesian security forces (top photo) and ruins of Rhodesian military plane shot down by FRELIMO forces.

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - "It is no secret that we are trying to enlist the United States to support the promotion of social, racial and political justice in southern Africa," Tanzania's Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa told *Internews* this summer.

"The Carter administration has said it favors majority rule. Well, we want to seize this current and see whether we can swim along with it. We need to test the waters in Washington, see how warm they are, how strong the current is, and determine whether it can be harnessed to our cause."

Mkapa, like President Julius Nyerere, also welcomed the Carter administration's human rights campaign, but emphasized that South Africa — as the world's worst violator of human rights — should be the primary target of that campaign.

"In South Africa there is a denial of people's very humanity," Mkapa said. "The apartheid system denies the most basic human rights to some 20 million people. They live under a tyrannical, racist police state."

On the issue of the role of U.S. and other foreign corporations in South Africa, the Tanzanian foreign minister argued that the multinationals "help prop up apartheid."

He added, "The more investments that go into South Africa, the more the apartheid regime believes it is accepted by the outside world. Withdrawal of investments is one of the most important forms of pressure that can be used to promote change.

"The situation in southern Africa is the principal preoccupation of my ministry," Mkapa continued. "In the case of Mozambique, for example, we have made it clear that to the extent we are physically able, we will do everything possible to help."

In an interview with the *London Observer* in August, Mozambique's President Samora Machel acknowledged that Tanzanian troops were now stationed in Mozambique to assist in defending the country against Rhodesian attack and to "help us reorganize our army to transform it from a guerrilla army into a modern army."

Mkapa said Tanzania continues to support the presence of Cuban forces in Angola.

"You must remember it was a question of the MPLA government going under to an assault by the South Africans and their allies," he said. "So they turned to Cuba for help and the Cubans were ready. Can you imagine what Angola would have been like under South African control? Namibia is bad enough."

While concentrating on the political struggle in southern Africa, Tanzania has also been a leading advocate of a new international economic order demanded by Third World countries.

"The current terms of trade are very bad for poor, underdeveloped countries," Mkapa noted. "They must be renegotiated. We favor the restructuring of institutions like the World Bank to end their virtual domination by rich nations. We also support the creation of a common fund to stabilize the prices paid for raw materials. And of course in our own country we have chosen to develop along socialist lines."

Mkapa said that Tanzania has a basic commitment to trying to achieve an "egalitarian" society, but he readily acknowledged that the country had serious economic problems. He was particularly upset by the recent collapse of the East African community — a kind of Common Market — linking Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

"It is a real setback for us," he said, shaking his head. "We hoped to expand the community to include countries like Mozambique. It is the logical path of African development for African countries to cooperate. But some states, like Kenya I'm afraid, just think of themselves and making quick money."

Mkapa's message to Americans? "Don't be so obsessed about communism. This American preoccupation with the idea that armed struggle will inevitably lead to satellite countries of Russia or China in southern Africa boggles my mind. Just because someone takes weapons from a communist country doesn't mean he's a communist." □

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Zambia/Rhodesia

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - The leaders of the feuding governments of Zambia and Rhodesia met secretly in Zambia last week to discuss the U.S.-British plan for establishing Black majority rule in Rhodesia. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who earlier this year declared that his country was in a state of war with Rhodesia, and the breakaway British colony's "Prime Minister" Ian Smith held an eight-hour conference, their first reported meeting since they held unsuccessful talks on the bridge above Victoria Falls in mid-1975. Zambia is one of the five frontline states in southern Africa that is backing the Patriotic Front's armed struggle against the Smith regime. President Kaunda put the Zambian border area on alert last month and imposed a blackout for several days. The blackout has been lifted, but tensions are still high along the border area.

Mozambique

(Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique) - The FRELIMO government announced recently that Rhodesian troops have invaded Gaza province in a search and destroy mission. Mozambique radio reported that the attack was being mounted by "helicopter-borne troops and paratroops with jet fighter and reconnaissance aircraft." The area of heaviest fighting lies between Chicualacuala and Mapai, about 40 miles inside Mozambique from the Rhodesian and South African borders. Rhodesian forces captured Mapai in June of this year and occupied the town for five days before being run out by FRELIMO troops.

Nigeria

(Lagos, Nigeria) - The Nigerian people celebrated the 17th anniversary of their independence from Great Britain in festive ceremonies held here on October 1, the *New China* news agency reports. Tens of thousands of cheering people, attired in colorful national dress, gathered in Tafawa Balewa Square to watch a military ceremony by the Nigerian Air Force.

500 Soweto Teachers Resign Over Bantu Education

Open-Air Meetings Banned

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Over 500 of the 750 Black teachers in the secondary schools of Soweto "township" resigned last week in unity with the continued student boycott of the Bantu (Black) educational system.

Meanwhile, some 400 Azanian youth marched on the center of Grahamstown, 500 miles south of here in the Cape province, from a nearby "township." Police arrested 96 students. Students smashed the windows of a school in the province's town of Whittlesea. Sixty-two were arrested in that incident.

The *World*, South Africa's largest daily Azanian newspaper, reported that 506 teachers and 16 principals resigned to protest the racist and inferior Bantu educational system and the White minority regime's takeover of Soweto schools in an unsuccessful effort to crush the student rebellion.

In the aftermath of widespread protests over the prison murder of Black Consciousness Movement founder Steve Biko (see article, this page), "Justice Minister" James Kruger last week reimposed a nationwide ban on

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BERKELEY MEMORIAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO SOUTH AFRICAN BLACK LEADER

MORE EVIDENCE OF ASSASSINATION SURFACES IN STEVE BIKO DEATH

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - A leading White South African newspaper reported last week that Azanian leader Steve Biko was in a coma several days before he died on September 12 in a Pretoria prison.

Meanwhile, in Berkeley, California, some 100 people gathered to pay tribute to the martyred Black Consciousness Movement founder at a memorial service sponsored by Karabo, the Committee of South Africans for Freedom.

An October 2 article in the *Johannesburg Sunday Express* said that the yet-to-be published autopsy report of Biko states that he was given a lumbar puncture to determine if his brain had been injured.





Members of Karabo, a group of South African exiles, sing African National Anthem at Berkeley memorial service for Steve Biko (top). Biko's funeral casket is carried at funeral attended by over 20,000 Azanians (above).

The *Express* also said that there was evidence that the 30-year-old founder of the South African Students Organization (SASO) suffered chest and rib-cage injuries as well as inflammation of his kidneys.

"Sources dispute the remark by the 'Minister of Justice' (James) Kruger that doctors found nothing wrong with him (Biko). They found plenty wrong with him," the *Express* said.

The Sunday newspaper added that it had been told by medical contacts: "You can safely dismiss the hunger strike theory."

The *Rand Daily Mail*, the leading English-language, White South African newspaper, said its investigation showed no signs that Biko was on a hunger strike and that he was, in fact, overweight when he died.

According to the *Mail*, a specialist physician named Colin Hersch ordered a lumbar puncture test on Biko after doctors became concerned over his deteriorating condition. The fluid drawn from his spine during the test revealed many red blood cells, which medical sources considered an indication of possible brain damage.

While in jail in Port Elizabeth, the place where he was initially detained on August 18, Biko was examined by district surgeon Ivor

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COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY

U.N.I.T.A.'s Disruptive Role In Angola Exposed

(New York, N.Y.) - Despite selected and spectacular media reports attempting to undermine the popular MPLA government of the People's Republic of Angola, in favor of promoting the UNITA group, research of the world's press reveals that UNITA has historically allied itself with the forces of counterrevolution in southern Africa.

UNITA, led by opportunist Jonas Savimbi, has, in fact, worked hand-in-hand with Portugal, the CIA, and South Africa, to suppress the legitimate liberation movements in Angola and Namibia, led by the Poplar Movement fo the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

According to a special *Guardian* survey:

•*Le Monde*, June, 1974, while MPLA was fighting Portugal: "It is with UNITA that the Portuguese high command is today seeking contact."



Angolan youth firmly support MPLA government.

•*Afrique-Asie*, July, 1974, quoting a 1972 letter from Savimbi to the commander in chief of the Portuguese Armed Forces in Angola: "Our analysis has allowed us to pinpoint MPLA as the main obstacle to peace not only in the east but in all of Angola....We have actively taken part in weakening MPLA in certain eastern areas....We would not fall prey to the illusion of taking up arms again against the Portuguese."

South Africa Star Weekly,

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Blue Cross Workers Go On Strike

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

pickets, was intentionally hit by Brian King, Blue Cross's head of corporate communications. The incident occurred when King drove his car into the company parking lot. Although Ms. Hooker did not suffer any serious injuries, she said that she "almost rolled down the driveway" into the parking lot.

Not only did King continue to drive after he hit the Black woman with his car — in full view of the police — but neither he nor Blue Cross has agreed to discuss the incident with the strikers.

Talking with picketers, THE BLACK PANTHER learned that King came to a stop and accelerated into Ms. Hooker. It is only by luck that she didn't suffer any serious injuries.

OPEU representative Alice Hartley emphasized that many of the demands sought by the union are "non-economical and wouldn't cost Blue Cross one cent." Among the demands are:

•Adequate sick leave — Presently, workers are allowed only eight days of sick leave a year, regardless of the illness or injury. Workers taking more than eight days are put on probation and denied promotion;

•Prior notice before an employee is disciplined or discharged;

•Provisions made for seniority so that favoritism can be eliminated in promotions;

•An end to exploitation of temporary workers, who are paid $2.50 an hour and denied benefits; and

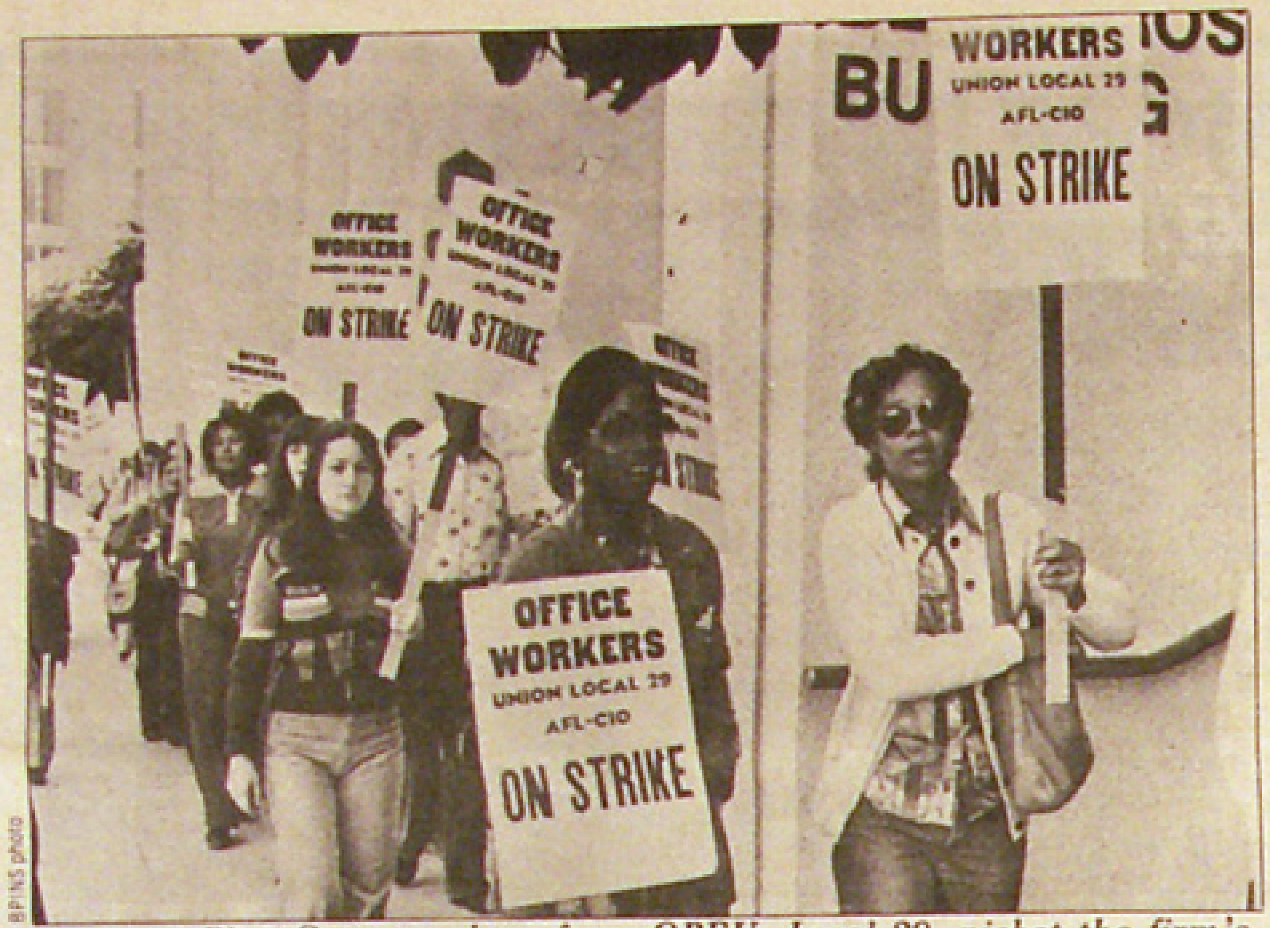
•Union organizers should be allowed to organize at the workplace. The union is presently only allowed to post notice on a small section of a bulletin board.

The wage package offered by Blue Cross, Ms. Hartley pointed out, gives only a two-tenths of one per cent actual wage increase. Ironically, the medical benefits given by the health insurance company are "some of the worst there are," said Ms. Hartley.

The essence of Blue Cross's stubborn stance in negotiations, said Ms. Hartley, is that "they're afraid of workers' power."

To many of the workers out on the picket line, a primary issue is seniority. Numerous Black and minority women who have worked at Blue Cross for several years have seen newly-hired White women promoted over them.

One striking worker, Ora Hearvey, noted, "I have been working here for eight years and a woman working here for eight days can be promoted over me."□



Striking Blue Cross workers from OPEU, Local 29, picket the firm's northern California headquarters in downtown Oakland.

World Scope

India

(New Delhi, India) - Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was released from police custody here last week following the dismissal of charges of corruption during her state of emergency rule of India. When Mrs. Gandhi was arrested, there was concern among members of the ruling Janata Party because the two charges of official corruption against her were not as far-reaching as many had hoped. A local magistrate ordered Gandhi's release because the government had not shown "reasonable grounds for detention..." Following the dismissal of the weak charges against Gandhi, Home Minister Charan Singh said, "The wrongs she committed and the indignities she heaped on the nation — the Constitution perverted, the fundamental freedoms forfeited, the press muzzled, the judiciary robbed of its independence — called for a trial on the Nuremberg model." But he added: "We have rested content with a trial for offenses under the ordinary law of the land." The Janata Party's weak stance in this matter has been widely criticized. Gandhi was charged with having coerced corporations to donate jeeps for use in Congress Party campaigning and conspiring to award an oil development contract to a French firm despite a lower bid by an unidentified American competitor.

Vietnam

(United Nations, N.Y.) - The General Assembly's 149-member economic committee, without a vote, approved postwar assistance to Vietnam last week. The U.S. was the only country that did not participate in the decision, saying that Congress had prohibited direct help to Vietnam. Vietnam will now be listed among the more than 30 countries considered "most seriously affected" by economic difficulties and qualifying for special aid from U.N. agencies and from outside sources. The Conference on International Economic Cooperation, the so-called Paris conference, has agreed to give this group preferential help. The resolution opens the way for a special fund appeal to be made on behalf of Vietnam.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY HAILED BY CRITICS

CHARLES GARRY: "PEOPLE'S CHAMP" IN THE LEGAL ARENA

[*Street Fighter In The Courtroom, by Charles R. Garry, with Art Goldberg, published by E.P. Dutton, New York, 268 pages, $11.95*]

From its first words —

"I learned to use my fists in grammar school. Ours was the only Armenian family living near Selma, California, in those World War I days, and the kids soon found that calling me a "god-damned Armenian" could throw me into a rage." —

to its last —

"In my view, American society doesn't have the right to condemn many people, because so many crimes are the result of society's failures to provide all its citizens with the basic human necessities. Too often it has visited deprivations and degradations upon people that cause them to break society's laws." —

Street Fighter in the Courtroom, the autobiography of famed San Francisco attorney Charles R. Garry, slugs out unshakable belief in the integrity and dignity of the human spirit best expressed in the legal arena by the author himself for the past 40 years.

PUBLICATION

Since its publication in September, *Streetfighter in the Courtroom* has been critically-hailed for its hard-hitting accounts of a "People's Advocate" at work.

In singularly tenacious defense of Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton, his longstanding counsel and friendship with the late Black prison activist Robert Wesley Wells, his searing inquiry into the assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson and his battles on behalf of the defense of BPP member Johnny Larry Spain in the tumultuous San Quentin 6 trial, stand as landmarks in law.

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER reprints several book reviews that reflect the K.O. blow Charles Garry delivers in stunning style in *Streetfighter in the Courtroom*.

". . .*Streetfighter in the Courtroom*, an inspired title that exactly describes the author, traces the development of this phenomenal personality from a poverty-stricken childhood to his position as folk hero of the New Left and partner in one of the most militant and effective radical law firms in the country: Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon & Pesonen.

"As a devoted Garry-watcher of some three decades, I have long known that his unique courtroom style derives from his radical outlook, from his belief that 'the system is rotten, the special task of the 'movement' lawyer is to expose the system and tie it up. The thread that runs through this book is Garry's use of the courtroom as a platform from which to attack the status quo. . . ."

—Jessica Mitford, an eminent civil libertarian, from the book's Forward.

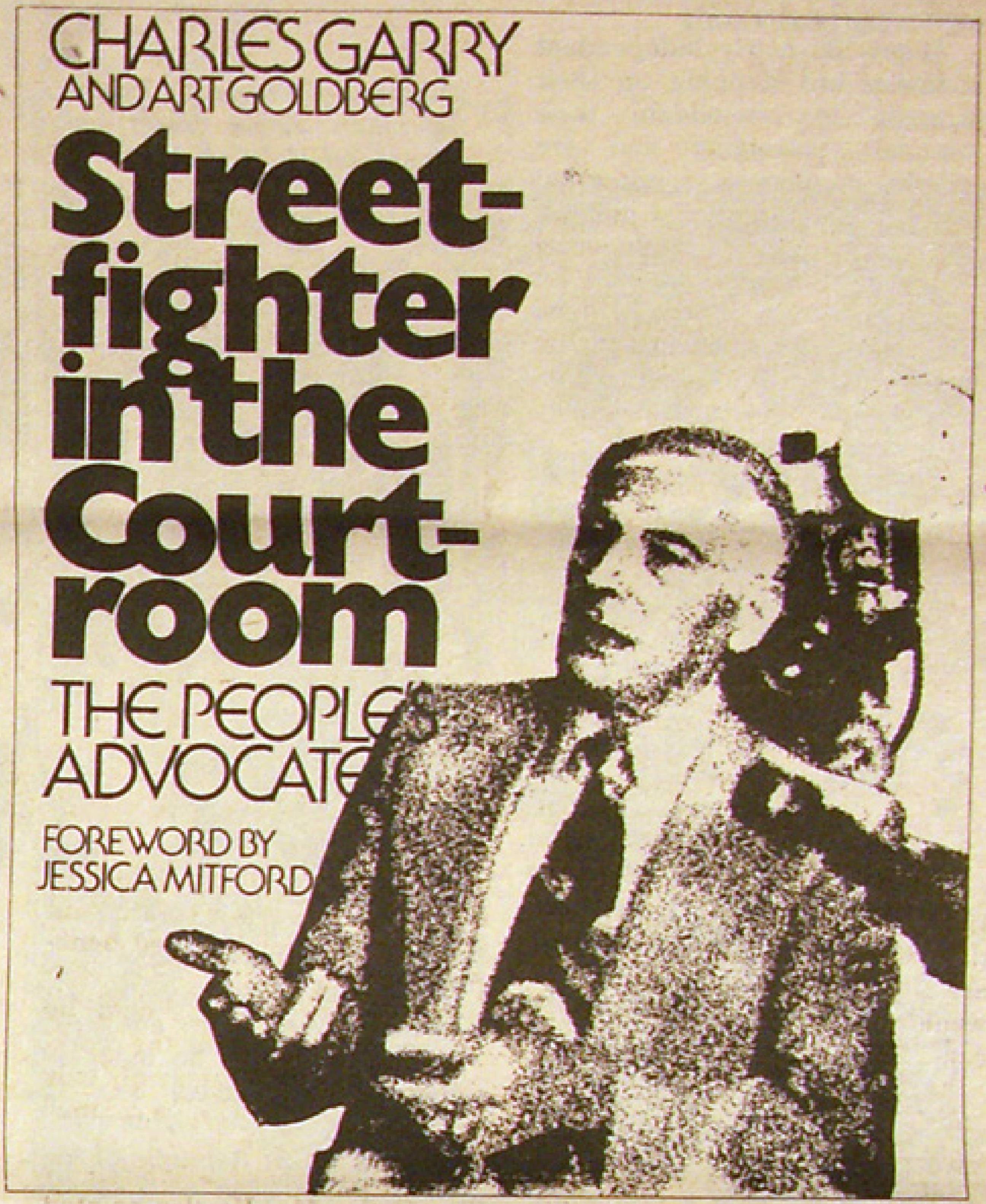
NEW LEFT

"For those of us who observed or participated in the actions of the New Left of the '60's the name of Charles Garry holds a certain interest and fascination. He was of course one of the more prominent courtroom defenders of the New Left. Some of his more famous clients were Huey Newton and Bobby Seale of the Black Panthers. He was also a defender of the Oakland Seven and served on the defense in the famous rape case of Inez Garcia...

"This book is a microcosm of Garry's life and of several of his most notable cases. In addition to his more famous cases are included some in which his unique defenses came to be recognized as landmarks. . .

"Garry defenses are tenacious. Not relinquishing any step he utilizes all of his many talents for his clients. Some of the more interesting interrelationships within a courtroom he brings out vividly.

"One senses that Garry is sincere and dedicated. This is expected in a professional, but he goes beyond that. He identifies with his clients, primarily the disenfranchised. Part of his identification rests on a quote by Oliver Wendell Holmes which notes that administering the law and playing the legal game has little to do with justice. Garry believes that the concept of a fair trial does not exist given the resources available only to one side. This doubtless is responsible for his slight disrespect for the bastions of the law.



Cover of new book by People's lawyer CHARLES GARRY.

"This book is fairly well written and flows smoothly. The sometimes intricate legalities are explained in a manner that does not become turgid. There are no polemics that would detract from Garry's point of view. He more or less lets the facts speak for themselves. . .

"This should be read for its insight into the character of one who actively and within the framework of the existing structure challenges some of the icons of modern America."

—Salisbury Post, North Carolina.

"Charlie Garry pulls out all stops. He attacks all-White grand juries. He files motions to uncover prospective prosecution witnesses. He conducts pretrial investigations as if his own life depended on the outcome. . .

"Garry is also flamboyant. If a client has been well-publicized Garry plays to the news media to counteract information released by police or prosecutor. Overcoming public prejudice is a major job of a defense attorney in every criminal case. Garry does it well. . .

"Though courtroom showmanship is often a characteristic of a trial lawyer, it isn't flamboyance that wins Garry's cases. It is ability. Garry persuades juries that his case makes more sense than the opponent's. That means intensive, detailed investigation and preparation.

" 'Lawyers who don't do their homework usually lose,' Garry writes. 'Preparation is always my top priority.' Garry starts preparing the moment he gets a case. First he develops rapport with his clients. They are usually poor. Garry came from a poverty-stricken childhood. So he finds it easy to identify with the little guy.

"Charles Garry scores other points in *Streetfighter in the Courtroom*. He shows that too many Americans get no legal representation at all or they are underrepresented.

"When all is said and done, Garry says, we will only have real justice in the country when all Americans can eat without having to steal and when there is decent housing and medical care for everyone. When that happens, Garry adds, then maybe we can start to talk about 'justice'. After reading *Streetfighter in the Courtroom*, you may believe that until those things occur Charlie Garry is the next best thing."

— Kansas City Times

"The Victory Of Vietnam"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

About 100 newly independent countries are stepping up their struggle to consolidate their national sovereignty and are winning an ever more important position in international political life. The struggle of the laboring people in different countries for their economic interests and democratic rights, against fascist repression has developed extensively and overthrown many dictatorial regimes.

Faced with the powerful development of the aforementioned three revolutionary currents, imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and other reactionary forces are making every effort to hamper the advance of mankind.

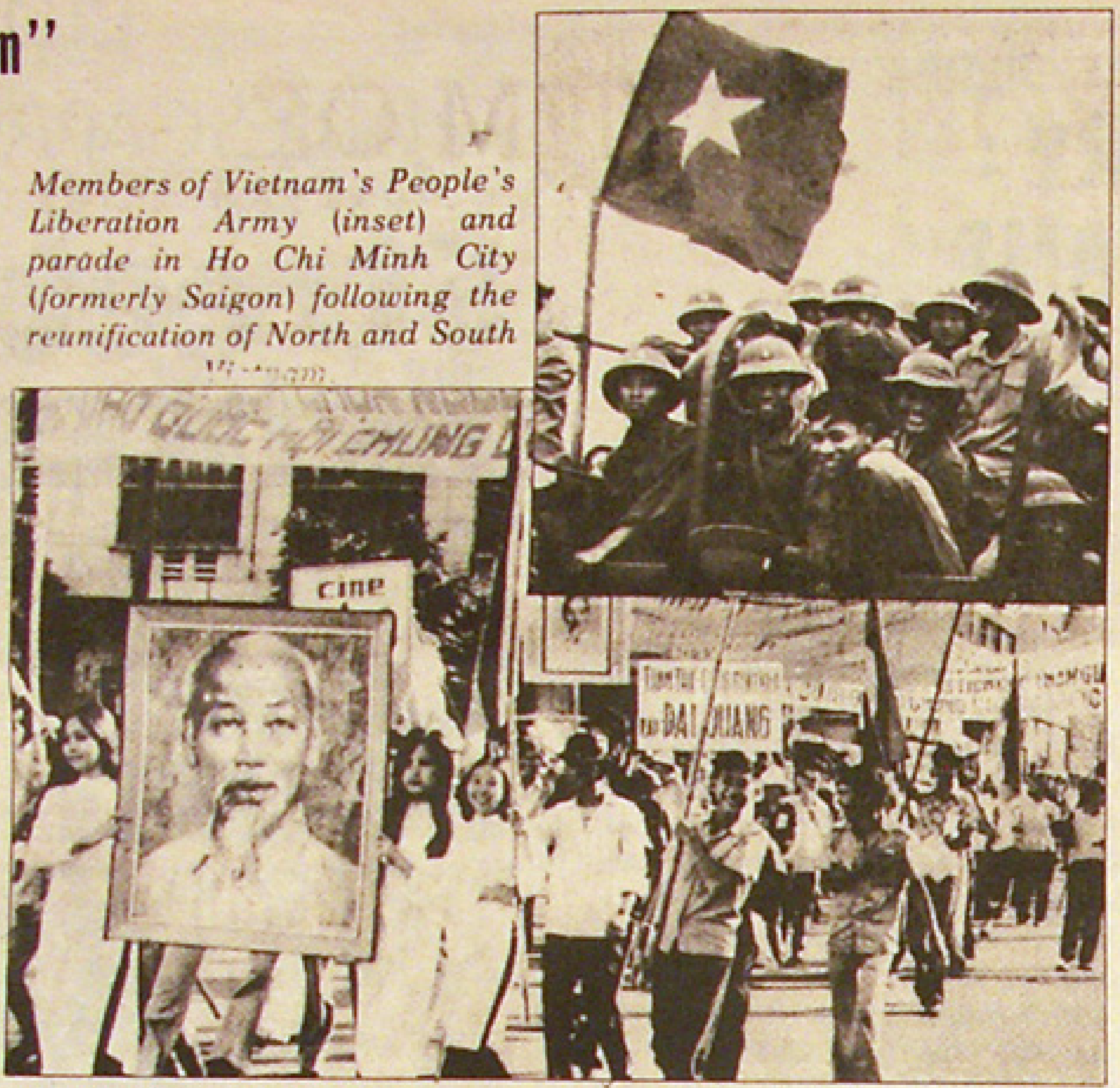
MILITARY BUILD-UP

They engage in military build-up, make war preparations, carry out encircling, subversive and divisive maneuvers against the revolutionary forces. They try to deceive the peoples of the world and keep the developing countries in their orbit.

But never before have the peoples of the world faced such brilliant prospects as today. The balance of forces has radically changed in favor of peace and revolution, creating a real possibility of preventing a new world war and bringing about extremely favorable conditions for the nations to forge ahead and to achieve the lofty objectives of our times, namely, peace, national independence, democracy and socialism...

In the field of foreign relations, Vietnam pursues a basic policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation. Carrying out an independent foreign policy, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam makes every effort to strengthen solidarity and frateral cooperation

Members of Vietnam's People's Liberation Army (inset) and parade in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) following the reunification of North and South Vietnam.



with the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries.

The Vietnamese people are determined to struggle for true human rights, which are fundamentally the right to independence of all nations and the economic and social rights of all.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam pledges itself to contribute to the struggle of new international economic order, in accordance with the trends set at the Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries in Algiers and Colombo....

Today many great changes have altered the map of the world. They prove that even the most powerful imperialists cannot prevent peoples from resolutely struggling for their right to live in independence, freedom, happiness and peace.

In the past few decades, though not yet a member of the U.N., Vietnam made, through sacrifices in blood, a worthy contribution to the common struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in conformity with the objectives of the U.N.

Now, as a member of the U.N., the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will closely cooperate with the other members in striving tirelessly to turn these lofty goals into realities.

In our time mankind is making enormous progress in its endeavor to transform nature and society. It is up to us to do our utmost so that the words and the acts of our organizations may make positive contributions to the progress of history, thus meeting the expectations of the peoples of the world....☐

Mozambique Holds First Elections

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

meetings of voters.

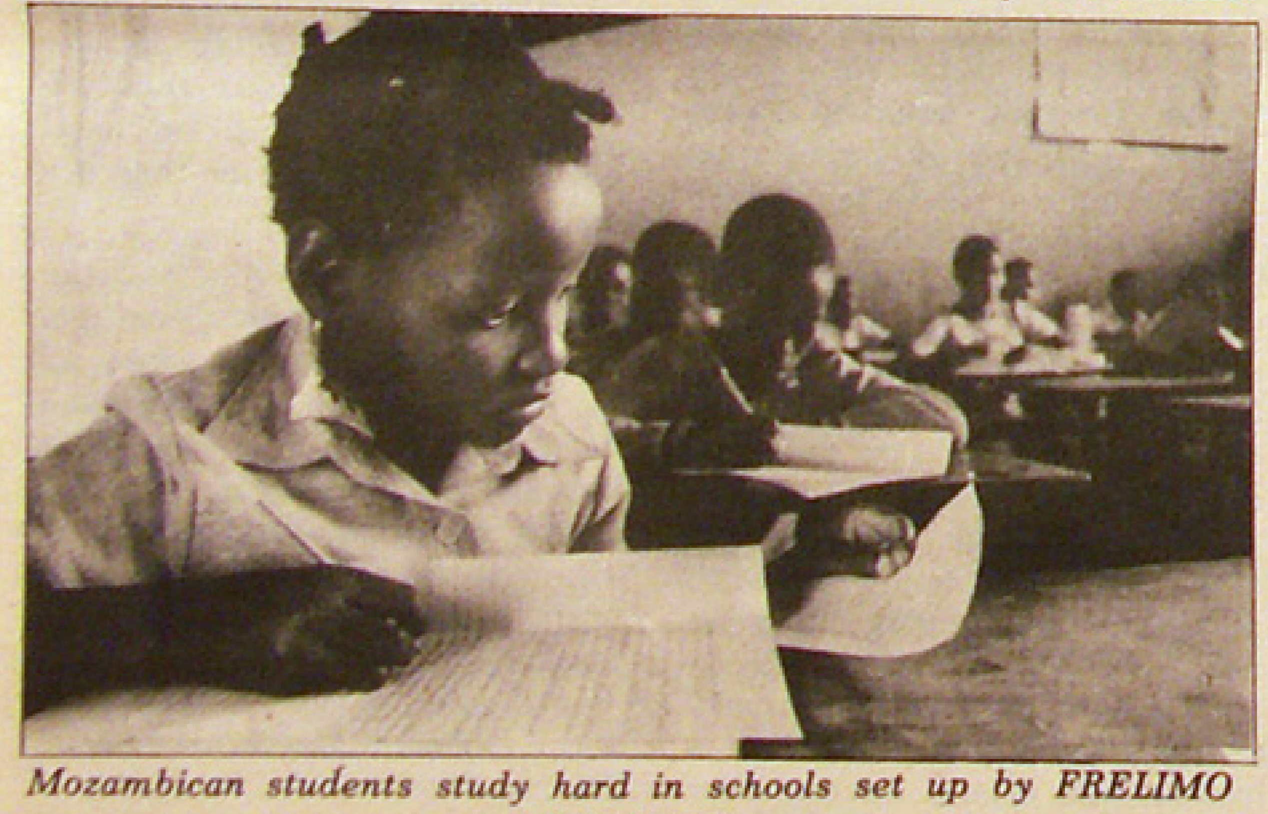
The last census, made under Portuguese rule, showed the population to number 10 million.

District and City Assemblies will be elected up to November 27. District Assemblies will have a minimum of 25 and a maximum of 35 members, while City Assemblies will have a minimum of 25 and a maximum of 80 members.

Elections for the Provincial Assemblies will be held until December 4. These will have a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 80 members.

The National People's Assembly will be elected between December 1 and 4.

The electoral law states that all assemblies "must dedicate themselves to the planning of social and economic activities, particularly on agriculture, industry and commerce, education, health, and housing, implementing the directives of the party and state."☐



Mozambican students study hard in schools set up by FRELIMO government.

Puerto Rican Nationalist

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

received "humanitarian" clemency from President Jimmy Carter.

Miranda, Lebron and Flores are still in federal prison. Together with fellow Puerto Rican patriot Oscar Collazo, who is imprisoned for an assassination attempt against former President Harry Truman in 1950, they constitute the longest-held political prisoners in the Western Hemisphere.

All of the nationalists — like Cordero himself — have refused to ask for clemency on the grounds that they are political prisoners.

In his speech in San Juan, Cordero proclaimed, "When a people are asking for their right (to independence), and when the deaf are deaf, that right has to be claimed with a bullet.

"To enjoy independence," he continued, "countries have to have men and women of the stature of Oscar Collazo, Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel-Miranda and Irving Flores."

Cordero extended his greetings to all people fighting for independence "and to the U.S. Secret Service who I know are here and who will have to leave when Puerto Rico becomes independent."

When Cordero, Cancel-Miranda, Flores and Lebron opened fire in the chamber of the House of Representatives on March 1, 1954, pandemonium broke loose. The four had been seated in the spectators' balcony gallery and leaped to their feet shouting "Viva Puerto Rico," blasting the House floor with pistol fire.

Witnesses to the event said the congressmen, assembled for a roll call vote on a Mexican immigrant labor bill, were so stunned that many did not realize what was happening until their fellow legislators fell wounded one after another. Then the congressmen began diving under desks, ducking behind chairs and running for the doors.

One congressman, the late Frank Boykin of Alabama, ran through the swinging doors out of the chambers, vowing he was "gonna get my gun." When asked where it was, he shouted, "Alabama!"

Despite being branded as criminals, the five Puerto Ricans are regarded as heroes by many. Before his return home Cordero had one wish, which was fulfilled.

"I will die in Puerto Rico," he said. "Wherever I die it will be the same. I would like to return, but with honor."☐

SPORTS

RACISM AT PLAY IN HOME RUN CONTROVERSY

HANK AARON VICTIM OF "GREAT HOME RUN ROBBERY"

The following commentary is written by popular Black sports columnist A.S. (Doc) Young.

Sadaharu Oh is a 37-year-old, left-handed-hitting first baseman with the Yomiuri Giants. He stands five-feet, 10-inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. He is now playing his 19th season in Japanese baseball.

Wednesday night, August 31, in a game between the Yomiuri Giants and the Taiyo Whales in Korakuen Stadium, Tokyo, Oh hit the 755th home run of his Japanese baseball career.

Fifty thousand fans cheered thunderously.

They had been deluded into thinking that Sadaharu Oh had tied Hank Aaron's American major league record. *Associated Press*, an American news service, reported the fallacious claim as truth, and so did countless numbers of White American media people. Reportedly, the Pennsylvania-based Franklin Mint was striking a medal in Oh's honor.

Sports Illustrated already had lionized Oh. After he hit Home Run No. 756, *Time* and *Newsweek* presumably would do the same. And television producers would develop three or four specials!

Plotted by certain segments of the White American media for more than a year, the Great Home Run Robbery was being staged in broad daylight, putting to shame all the unlawful feats of Robert Vesco, Jesse James, Willie Sutton, and Pretty Boy Floyd, making a farce out of the high-sounding tenets of journalism.

Understand me, now: Mine is not a case of reverse racism. I have absolutely no animosity for Oh or the Japanese.

Give him full credit for whatever number of home runs he hits, 755, 756, 862. He should be proud of the record he sets finally in Japanese baseball, and the Japanese people should honor him, surely, as a great, national hero.

But, the fact is that Sadaharu Oh and his record cannot be compared to Hank Aaron and his record. As a young, White sportscaster said the other day, the attempt by the American media to compare them is weird."

It's more than that. It's another example of White bigotry at work. If it isn't, tell me what is it?

Can this dastardly act be charged to nothing more than the media's frequent compulsion to create new heroes, regardless of how ersatz they may be? I don't believe it!

American major league baseball is the highest classification of competition in the sport anywhere. When Babe Ruth, a White man, held the record, it was glamorized by Americans as "the greatest record in sports." It was sacred. For many years, no one believed that any other major league player would beat it.

But along came Aaron, a superstar, Black athlete and, overcoming incredible pressures, not only beat Ruth's record of 714 career home runs but upped the new record to 755.

Many racists resented Aaron for hitting Home Run No. 715.

They've never forgiven him for doing it. As soon as they heard about Sadaharu Oh, ignoring all obvious logic, they began plotting the Great Home Run Robbery.

It mattered not to them that Oh never had played a single game of major league baseball; that Japanese baseball — rating it generously — is no better than American Triple-A ball; that washed-up, former major leaguers go over to Japan and easily extend their careers.

As Oh neared the 755 mark and certain other media people, Black and White, called public attention to the Great Home Run Robbery, some of Oh's American flacks apparently began to feel a pricking of conscience.

Instead of writing and talking about what Oh would do to Aaron specifically, they now said that, when Oh hit Home Run No. 756, he would "set a new WORLD home run record" or that he would set a new PROFESSIONAL baseball home run record."

Those claims also were untrue, and what is more, at least some of Oh's American flacks knew it.

Josh Gibson, the oldtime Negro league star, hit more home runs than Ruth, Aaron, or Oh.

According to the *Guiness Book of Records*, Gibson hit 800 home runs.

According to John Holway, a reputable historian who has interviewed dozens of former Negro league players, scanned thousands of old newspapers and magazines, and researched virtually all of the books written about the subject, Gibson hit MORE THAN 900 HOME RUNS!

Monte Irvin, a member of Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn's staff who formerly played both Negro and major league baseball, says:

"Josh Gibson was the greatest hitter I ever saw."

A legendary White major league pitching star, Walter Johnson, was awed by Gibson's ability and in effect, said:

"If he weren't colored, he would be worth $200,000 to a major league team."

Considering inflation, that's tantamount to saying Gibson would be worth millions today.

Satchel Paige, the superstar Negro leaguer who is regarded by many as the greatest pitcher who ever lived, a pitcher who faced and conquered many major leaguers in exhibition games, is another who swears that Gibson was the best hitter he ever encountered.

But, like Sadaharu Oh, Josh Gibson never played major league baseball.

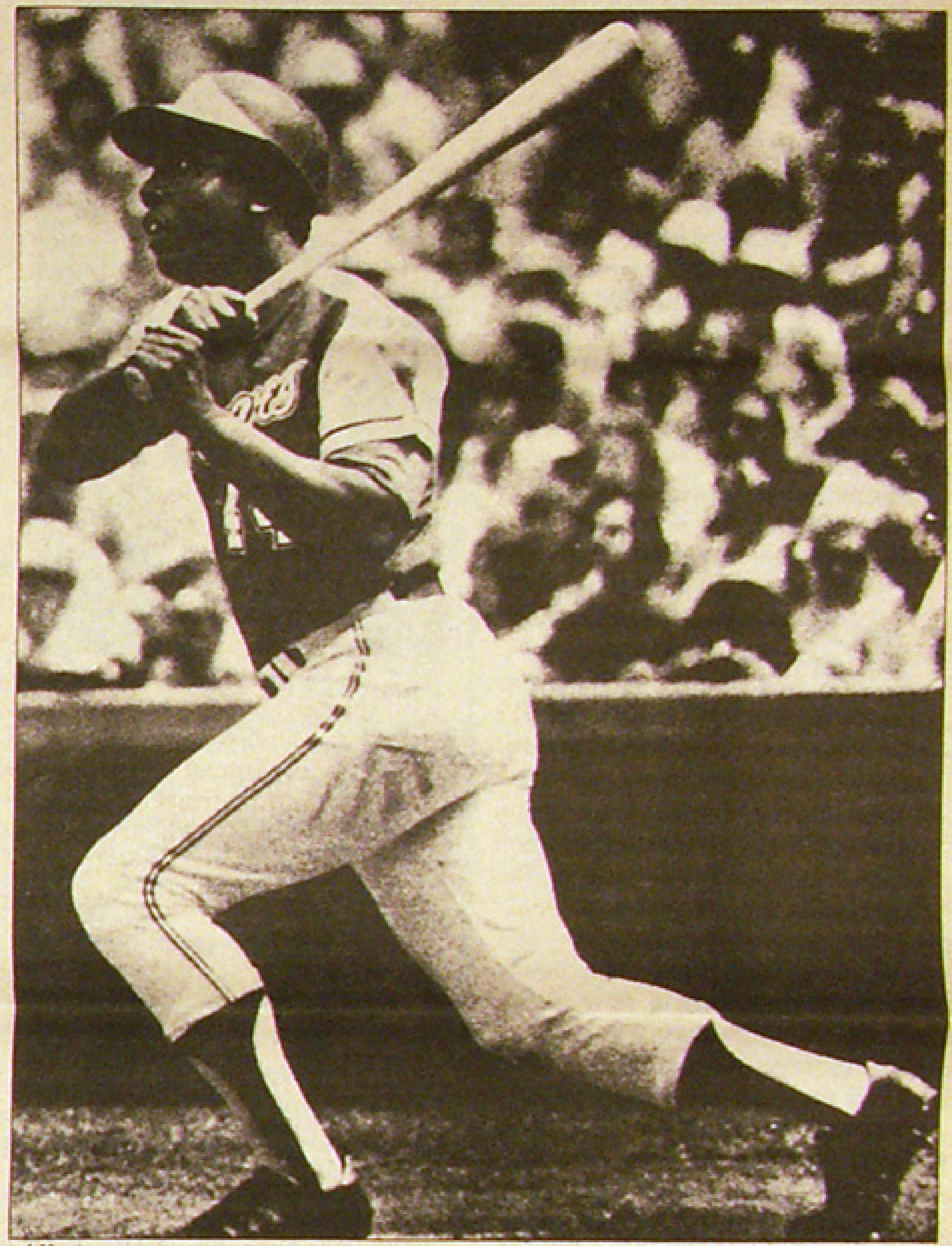
That being true, neither Blacks or Whites made serious challenges against Ruth on Gibson's behalf. Almost unanimously, they appraised and accepted major league baseball as being supreme, the highest level of competition.

If Gibson didn't play major league baseball, they reasoned, there was no way he could beat Ruth's record. He could have hit 2,000 home runs and although 2,000 home runs would have constituted a powerful argument on his behalf, all he would have been credited for was setting an impressive Negro league record.

Oh cannot be credited for having done more. He has set an impressive JAPANESE baseball home run record, and that is all. So saying, I do not denigrate him or his fans.

The culprits in this case, low-raters of Aaron, high-raters of Oh, are the Perpetrators of the Great Home Run Robbery. . .a silly-dilly caper if there ever was one, a hoaxy, immoral, and illogical exercise. . .a "really weird" act.

And that is to put it mildly!□



All-time major league home run king HANK AARON. Black sportswriter Doc Young warns that Japanese homerun king Sadaharu Oh can't be compared with Aaron.

Steve Biko

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Lang and chief district surgeon Benjamin Tucker, the *Mail* reported. Biko was conscious during the examination and was questioned about his symptoms and personal history.

Held at the McGee Avenue Baptist Church on Wednesday, October 5, the memorial service for Biko featured speeches by Leo Robinson, representing the Southern African Support Committee of the International Longshoremen's Workers Union (ILWU), Local 10, and Jeanne Hendrickse, a well-known activist in the African National Congress (ANC) of Azania.

Rev. James Stewart, pastor of the church, opened the program by explaining its purpose:

". . .We are deeply concerned that he (Biko) shall not have died in vain, and that the hopes and dreams with which this man lived and died may be realized in our time. . ."

Next, several members of Karabo, which is composed of Black, White and Colored South Africans living in exile in the U.S., led the integrated audience in singing the "African National Anthem."



STEVE BIKO

Following brief introductory remarks about the speakers by Winston Meso of Karabo, Robinson spoke of Steve Biko, "the universal man."

"I think that the worthiest tribute that each and every one of us in this room could pay to Steve Biko and 16 million others like him," Robinson said, "is to redouble our efforts and our dedication right here in our own country and anywhere in the world apartheid pops up its head. . ."

Jeanne Hendrickse, a close friend of Biko's, noted, "His death has made him a more powerful person because he has become a martyr and a hero to our people."

An early member of SASO, founded by Biko in 1968, Ms. Hendrickse said that the group's leaders long ago made an agreement that when they were arrested, they would not go on a hunger strike. Thus, she said, there is no doubt that Biko was murdered.

"The South African government treated Steve as a dangerous militant," Ms. Hendrickse explained, one whose death has caused such an uproar over the government's repressive detention policy that "Justice Minister" Kruger's political career is on the line, the *Los Angeles Times* reports.

As head of South Africa's police and prisons, Kruger is responsible for the treatment of all prisoners in his custody. Both Blacks and Whites have been critical of Kruger's handling of Biko's death, and the government of "Prime Minister" John Vorster may be forced to at least shift the 60-year-old Afrikaner to another position.

At the National Party (N.P.) Congress in Pretoria two days after Biko's death, Kruger said of the 30-year-old martyred Azanian leader's death, "I am not glad and I am not sorry about Mr. Biko. He leaves me cold." He also said that a "person has a democratic right to starve to death," referring to the government's discredited story that Biko died as the result of an eight-day hunger strike.

The moving service closed with a collection being taken up for Azanian students who are living in exile in Botswana and the singing again of the "African National Anthem."☐

Soweto Teachers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

open-air meetings. A government notice said the ban would remain in effect until March 31, 1978.

Over 20,000 Azanians attended Biko's funeral on September 25 in King William's Town near his home. Within 24 hours of the funeral, four Azanians were killed, two of them Black policemen stoned to death by angry mourners returning from the funeral.

Black police have come under increasing attack as the two-month-old student boycott intensifies. Police killed two Azanians last week in Queenstown when they opened fire on a crowd attempting to burn the home of a Black policemen.

"Bantu Affairs Minister" (chief administrator of South African "townships") Michael C. Botha announced that he would not seek re-election in November. Nthato Motlana, leader of the Soweto Committee of 10, hailed news of Botha's impending retirement.

Reflecting the typical attitude of Afrikaners in South Africa, Kruger is staunchly opposed to sharing any political power with Blacks.

"There is no other option as a solution to our problems but separate development. We will have to learn to love this policy — all South Africans, Black and White. . .because there is no other option."☐

U.N.I.T.A.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

May, 1975: "The Angolan nationalist leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi has hailed Prime Minister John Vorster as a responsible leader. Armed liberation struggle would not solve the problems of South-West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia, Dr. Savimbi has said, saying he favors dialogue and a policy of detente. South Africa has shown its sincerity by refusing to grant Rhodesia military backing, according to Dr. Savimbi, who says 'this is a period of readjustment in southern Africa.'"

•*South Africa Financial Mail*, May, 1975, interview with Savimbi: "I hope the future leaders of Angola will cooperate with South Africa."

•*New York Times*, October 1975: "Sources said the [CIA] funds were earmarked for two anti-Soviet liberation fronts in Angola [and] had been disbursed mainly through President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. . .[and that] CIA operatives and American diplomats judged that U.S. support should also be thrown behind Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA."

Christian Science Monitor, January, 1976: "The majority of Americans now in Angola are working with UNITA. Also stiffening the 9,000 strong UNITA forces are some 3,000 South African troops, and recruiting is underway in the U.S. for over 150 helicopter pilots and mechanics to handle a squadron of 13 helicopter gunships now en route from France to Angola via South Africa. . .The second B-team intended for UNITA is awaiting new CIA funds."☐



Angolan woman puts up revolutionary posters.

"Unconditional Support" For People's Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

particularly due to the implicit threat posed by South African troops stationed across the border and the support the Pretoria regime is giving UNITA, the Angolan neocolonial guerrilla force.

Cabral told the Angolan people that just as when PAIGC sent troops to Angola to assist the country in defeating aggression by South Africa and others, it would do so once again were Angola attacked by imperialism.

Cabral himself took valuable time away from preparations for PAIGC's Third Party Congress, just weeks away, to make his week-long visit. (Both Angola and Guinea-Bissau won their liberation from Portuguese colonialism through armed struggle. PAIGC was led by Amilcar Cabral until he was slain by traitors [on January 20, 1973]. He was succeeded by his brother. PAIGC has long had fraternal relations with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], headed by Neto throughout the long liberation struggle.)

During their visit, the PAIGC leaders and their old MPLA friends toured Angola, talking with workers in Benguela and Lobito factories and with workers and peasants in the cities of Huambo, Lubango and Malanje, ending up back in the capital for a mass rally of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa.

In Huambo, "capital" of the UNITA puppets during the second war of liberation, Neto and Cabral were greeted by thousands.

At the eight-day visit's end, a joint communique affirmed the two countries' "unconditional support for the armed struggle by the freedom fighters of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa" and condemned new troop concentrations along Angola's northern and southern borders as "attempts at aggression against the Angolan people."☐

F.B.I. Memo

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

that Bureau officials in Washington, D.C., were willing to give agents full discretionary powers to apprehend Weathermen fugitives.

The disclosure of the memorandum comes at a time when there is growing speculation that Attorney General Griffin B. Bell is nearing a decision on whether to seek further indictments or to abandon the investigation and hand out some sort of token administrative sanctions on agents involved who are still in the Bureau.

Numerous Justice Department sources have indicated recently that a major decision will be made in the next week, and that, as Bell has indicated, there may be no indictments.

At the time of the burglaries at the Cohen home, J. William LaPrade was in charge of the Newark office. He is now an assistant director of the Bureau and heads the New York field office. The prosecutors are investigating whether he received the memorandum personally.

John Kearney, a former supervisor in the Bureau's New York field office, was indicted earlier this year on charges growing out of the investigation. Evidence has surfaced of wrongdoing by a half dozen senior FBI officials as well as several middle-level supervisors. □

Nazis Disrupt Oakland Protest

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

In San Jose, Nazis were able to hold their "White supremacy" rally in downtown St. James Park despite the fact that 500 angry citizens had attended a city council meeting to demand that the council refuse to grant the self-proclaimed fascists a rally permit.

The rally quickly degenerated into a rock and egg-throwing contest between the Nazis and the Equal Rights Committee, who staged a counter-rally in the same park.

In granting the Nazis a permit, San Jose Mayor Janet Gray Hayes claimed that the city was "legally required" to grant the right-wing group, led by Allan Vincent of San Francisco, permission to hold their demonstration. The council had earlier refused to grant the Nazis a permit but reversed that decision by a 5-2 vote. □

Letters to the Editor

STOP DUMPING NUCLEAR WASTE IN OCEAN

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter we have sent to various people and organizations.

We feel it addresses an issue that would be good for you to give more emphasis to, especially since ecologically sound alternate energy projects are labor intensive and also help decentralize the present power structure. . .

We wish to express our deep concern over the dumping of lethal radioactive wastes in the oceans.

The Farallones Islands, about 45 miles southwest of San Francisco, are an example of where the Atomic Energy Commission allowed release into the environment of radioactive substances that are toxic to all life forms. We feel that the government agencies should have taken the responsible position and made sure waste disposal methods were absolutely safe before being used. Radioactivity is too dangerous to sweep under the carpet as was done at the Farallones.

Evidence given in hearings held September 16, 1976, in San Francisco show that some of the 47,000 55-gallon drums dumped on the ocean floor off the Farallones are leaking nuclear wastes. Even though there is no specific accounting of the individual radioactive contents per barrel, it is known that plutonium, which has a full life of 48,000 years, is one of the ingredients that composes this waste. Dr. Rowe and Mr. Dyer stated in their testimony in 1976 that there was "relatively" little danger, and besides, there is little they can do about the present radioactive garbage.

We would like to know exactly how safe the Farallones dump site really is — how much radioactive material is seeping into the environment, its potency, and if anything can be done about it.

We emphasize that NO dumping of any radioactive wastes — regardless of classification, i.e., "low-level" — be considered until further tudies are completed.

We recommend that increased funds be given the Environmental Protection Agency, in sufficient amounts so that agency can fulfill their mandate of protecting human life and all other species on our planet Earth.

We encourage your work and support your efforts to provide the public with honest and constructive investigation of the whole disaster of atomic waste.

Yours truly,
Farallones Research Group
Rick Pool
Secretary

Bank Loans Denounced

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the boycott. UAW official Don Stillman explains, "As a union we want to do what we can to encourage equality and full human rights everywhere, especially in South Africa."

After studying information on loans given to South Africa by U.S. banks, Stillman promises, "...We will approach the banks and we will make it known in the future we will not make deposits in banks that make loans to South Africa. It is likely that where we have money on hand we will withdraw it from such banks.".

Another union, the Furriers Joint Council of New York, has already terminated an $8 million a year payroll account with Manufacturers Hanover and was also in the process of terminating a $16 million welfare and pension account with the same bank. The Council is actively encouraging other unions to follow suit.

Harry Shapiro, president of the group, commented, "We have no illusion that this withdrawal will stop the repression in South Africa. *But we do see it as a token* of support for the South African people and as an example of working class solidarity."

Prexy Nesbitt, national coordinator for the Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa, points out, "We feel that the $2.2 billion that the banks have loaned to South Africa constitutes a form of intervention in support of racism. In our view this is particularly heinous undergirding of racism because that very capital is the capital that makes it possible for the South African government to now be spending over 40 per cent of its revenues on armaments and defense needs."

In the Bay Area there is a local campaign, Stop Banking on Apartheid, aimed at the Bank of America, the world's largest single bank. In April of this year the Bank of America had at least $188 million in outstanding loans to South African interests.

Due to pressure from over 30 leaders of church organizations in Northern California, the Bank of America is reviewing its loan policies to South Africa.

Stop Banking on Apartheid is currently advocating the use of community-based banking institutions with responsible social investment records. For more information, please contact, Stop Banking on Apartheid, 450 30th Street, San Francisco 94131, (415) 626-3131. □

"Feed The Cities, Not The Pentagon"

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spending and meet human needs. The Transfer Resolution received 102 votes in the House, Ms. Duckles said.

Black Panther Party Vice-President Elaine Brown eloquently summed up the community's concerns when she stated that:

"I think that the fact that we only spend $1,366 per child per year for decent education in the city of Oakland must be seen in light of the many millions of dollars each year spent on weapons of war.

"I think that the fact that we don't really have a housing plan in the city of Oakland; *the fact* that unemployment among Black youth particularly, and among all young people in general is so high; *the fact* that so many people are languishing in prisons unnecessarily because they were forced to engage in tactics of survival in order for them to live; *the fact* that there are people who, after they reach the age of 62 or 65, are shuffled about in a whole lot of irrelevant programs, as well as being left poor and hungry; *the fact* that there are people who are unable to manipulate their way through a society that does not even have the courtesy to put facilities in buildings so people who are physically handicapped can move around; *the fact* that there is a tremendous need for health care; *all this* is a clear indication that there is no excuse for a society that is so rich and has the technology to produce for people's needs, but instead produces for the destruction of people.

"The people who represent 'Feed the Cities, Not the Pentagon' have come there with a peaceful program. Other people come with less peaceful programs. Other people would rather see the world destroyed than to give up a crum to the poor or to share equally in life with other human beings," Elaine concluded, urging the City Council to adopt the "Reordered Priorities" resolution.

To counter the line put forth by conservative Councilman George Vukasin that Carter and Congress "know best," Mayor Lionel Wilson demonstrated the sensitivities which carried him into office just five months ago in a landslide of popular support:

"It seems to me that the time has to come when the people of this country ought to be saying some important things to their Congress and to their President — I think that time is now," Mayor Wilson began.

"That's why I think it's so important that this Council go on record in support of this resolution.

"I just got off an airplane in Washington, D.C., seeking to bring money back, if possible, for a youth program for the city of Oakland

"Tier one of that program would be geared toward East Oakland — areas served by you, Mr. Ogawa, and by you, Mr. Maggiora, and by you, Mr. Gilmore. This is an area where more than one out of every two young Blacks and almost the same figure for Spanish-speaking youth are unemployed, are frustrated; futile hopelessness mark their conduct because they don't see any future there.

"It seems to me that it's more than time that we, the people of the nation, said something to our President and our Congress. That is what we are seeking to do now. . .

"If we recognize that we are sitting on a powderkeg right here in our inner-cities throughout the United States with these thousands of young people unemployed and frustrated, I think that it can have some impact on our President and upon our Congress."



Black youth in rural South has to read by kerosene lamp due to lack of electricity "There is no excuse," says BPP vice-president Elaine Brown, "for a society so rich that has the technology to produce for the people's needs, but instead produces for the destruction of people."

As passed by the Council, the resolution states:

"Whereas, the domestic needs of our nation, and particularly the needs of our cities, will never receive the major attention they deserve, or the financing they require, until there is a re-ordering of our national priorities; and

"Whereas, the amount of expenditures for the Pentagon and foreign aid is not as important as the attitude that Pentagon expenditures, regardless of their size, cannot be reduced, whereas domestic programs, regardless of their size and merit, must be reduced; and

"Whereas, if we eliminate the items which are fixed by law and contractual obligation, including such items as Social Security and Railroad Retirement (which are financed by separate payroll taxes, unlike defense expenditures, which come out of general revenues), and eliminate fixed costs such as interest payments, pensions, etc., we find that only twenty-six per cent of the national budget is subject to appropriations controlled by Congress as reported by the Budget Office of the United States Congress; and

"Whereas, of that twenty-six per cent, eighteen per cent goes to the military (including military foreign aid) and only eight per cent for domestic civilian needs; and

"Whereas, a responsible policy requires that if we advocate increased domestic spending, we must indicate where such funds come from;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Council of the City of Oakland calls upon the administration and Congress to redress the imbalance between domestic expenditures and expenditures for the Pentagon and foreign aid, recognizing that the social defense of this nation is at least as important to the national defense as is our military defense."□

House O.K.'s Labor Reform Act

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revisions in the law would help them to regain momentum in organizing non-union workers. About 25 per cent of the country's work force is now unionized as against nearly 35 per cent a decade or so ago.

Major provisions in the bill would:



Unemployment among Black teenagers has soared to 40.4 per cent. New bill before Senate could force teens to work at 75 per cent of the minimum wage.

•Set time limits for holding union elections:

•Require employers who illegally dismissed a worker for union activity to reinstate him with double back pay; and

•Bar federal contracts to employers who repeatedly violate labor laws.

In a step which would be unprecedented in this country, an amendment to a bill before the Senate would force youth under 20 to work for six months at 75 per cent of the minimum wage.

According to government figures, the jobless rate for youth aged 16 through 19 is 17.5 per cent. Unemployment among Black teenagers has skyrocketed to 40.4 per cent.

Opponents of the discriminatory wage rates for teenagers charge that:

•Teenagers would be hired to replace adult workers, especially Blacks and other minorities;

•Employers could fire teenagers when the wage differential expired after six months; and

•Wage differentials would force even experienced youth to work at sub-par levels.□

L.A. Seniors' Conference

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activities.

Rev. John Blakely spoke on the program and commented, "I have lived history and we're happy to see groups like the BPP active in senior affairs. For a long time the Panthers, we were led to believe, were dreadful and violent...but I have seen what they have tried to do."

Other speakers were Roy Dawson, executive director of Aged, Inc., and Rod Wright, administrative assistant to Assemblywoman Maxine Waters. Both spoke of problems and issues related to the elderly and urged concrete support for the SAFE Program.

In part, Dawson stated: "...in the three and a half years I've been working with the elderly here in the heart of the city...I've found the biggest problem has been that too many seniors are either home-bound, block-bound or neighborhood-bound. . .and it is all not by choice, many are simply scared to leave their homes. I submit this is no way to live.

"In this immediate community there are over 5,000 people 65 years and older, 10,000 over 55 years, but the city's methods of allocating funds seem to overlook our community and the programs vital to our seniors are not being funded like they should be.

"According to regulations of the Older Americans Act, monies should be spent on a priority basis to low-income, minority, elderly, but somehow these funds go to Hollywood, Westwood and other White middle-class areas of Los Angeles."



The BPP SAFE Program provides free escort/transport services for the elderly in Black and poor communities.

He urged the seniors to continue to be involved, and to support the Chapter's efforts to develop its "simple but basic S.A.F.E. program."

Wright stated that:

"The Black Panther Party should be commended for putting together this program, along with the organizations and businesses which bought space in their magazine, *Senior Power*.

Presently, the Southern California BPP Chapter is in the process of developing proposals to secure funds for the purchase of a van or mini-bus to provide free transportation for the elderly. If you would like more information on the program or if you would like to make a contribution, please contact the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party, 5022 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles 90011, (213) 234-2873.□

Young Impeachment

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Ambassador Young has been outspoken in support of Black majority rule in the White-ruled states of southern Africa and has made statements supportive of the progressive governments of Mozambique, Cuba and others.

Led by conservative New Hampshire Governor Meldrim Thomson, Jr., who serves as national chairman of the Conservative Caucus, and Howard Phillips, national director of the Caucus, the racist drive to impeach Young was begun this past May. At that time, Thomson wrote to right-wing members of Congress urging them to demand that Carter remove Young.

Among the "high crimes" charged in the impeachment resolution are Young's support of Vietnam's admission to the U.N. and his calling former Presidents Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon "racists."

Under the Constitution, the House must vote to impeach and the Senate then conducts the trial.

McDonald said a more formal impeachment document would have to be drafted by a House committee following hearings.

In addition to McDonald and Symms, other signers of the impeachment resolution were Congressmen John Ashbrook, Dan Marriott, Robert Dornan, Phil Crane, Robert Stump, Robert Badham and John Rousselot. Dornan, Badham and Rousselot are from California.□

So. Calif. B.P.P. Chapter Begins Consumer Service

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and shortly thereafter, federal housing officials became involved in the matter.

At the program's last follow-up visit, Ms. Bell informed them that federal authorities were seeking William Dunnigan and his Urban Concepts, Inc. They have apparently disappeared.

Operating from the Chapter's office at 5022 S. Central Avenue here, the new Consumer Survival Service, a component of the Free Legal Aid and Educational Program was developed as a response to the rampant consumer fraud, unethical business practices and utility company abuses plaguing Black and poor communities in Los Angeles.

Although both the state of California and Los Angeles County have had consumer affairs bureaus in operation for some time and, until recently, the city of Los Angeles had a bureau too, what makes the BPP Southern California Chapter's program unique is its grassroots assault on both the problems of unethical business practices and the difficulties encountered in attempting to redress the wrongs.

LEVEL OF ACTION

One level of action is going to be that of education via the distribution of "consumer alert" type bulletins, "town hall" discussions at senior citizens homes and schools, and the dissemination of unbiased product-test data (supplied by the nonprofit Consumers Union) and super market surveys conducted by community residents.

In addition, the Southern California BPP's monthly newsletter, the *Intercommunal Spark*, will carry a "Consumer Watch" column which will focus on reported fraudulent activities of various businesses and provide information and counsel on consumer goods and services.

Another portion of the BPP's Consumers Survival Service will be its referral capacity.



The Black community is systematically victimized by rampant consumer fraud.

Whenever a person's complaint can best be handled by another agency, the consumer will be immediately referred; but it doesn't stop there. The referral is followed up and the consumer may be assisted in the completion of any necessary forms or documents.

In order for the referral service to be as effective as possible, the Chapter is actively developing a liasion with existing consumer protection agencies in the area and already has a working relationship with several people-oriented attorney's and legal organizations.

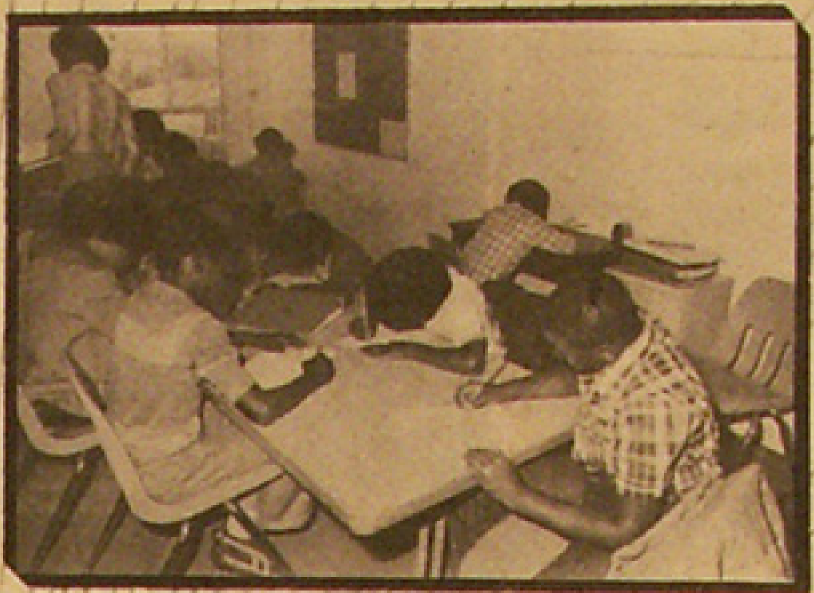
A primary focus of the program will be that of the special needs of senior citizens.

Operational six days a week for registering complaints (Monday thru Saturday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.), investigation and follow-up will be conducted around the clock, all week long.

For more information on the Consumer Survival Service, call (213) 234-2873.□



Free Breakfast Program



Oakland Community School



Free Busing To Prisons Program





Free Food Program



George Jackson Medical Clinic



S.A.F.E. Program

11th ANNIVERSARY OF THE B.P.P.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE